nicholas andros

Left to Right: Charles Lennon, Barbara Kritchevsky, presidential candidate Olin C. Robison, Ass't to the President Miner, Jay Hulme, and Curtis Viebranz.

search nears end

The search for the thirteenth president of Middlebury College is almost over.

Kimberly Sparks (German), a member of the Presidential Search Committee, told the faculty last week: "We certainly will know who will be our next president by May of this year."

Sparks said that a candidate would soon be presented to the Board of Trustees.

The man who, according to reliable sources, is the leading candidate for the presidency, visited the College on Friday, April 18. He met with representative members of the College community: administrators, department chairmen, and selected students.

The candidate, Olin Clyde Robison, is currently Dean of the Faculty and Provost of Bowdoin College, located in Brunswick, Maine. He is also a recently tenured member of the Bowdoin faculty, with the position of Senior Lecturer in Public Affairs.

In addition to administrators and department chairmen, Robison met with the student members of the Community Council and the President of ths Black Student Union.

Members of the student press had wished to attend the meeting and Dr. Robison consented. When the meeting was about to begin, however, Curt Veibranz '75, a student member of the Search Committee, ordered the media representatives to leave, claiming the meeting was still part of the selection process and, therefore, confidential. He said he and Liz Heun '75 served on the Committee "at the pleasure of the Trustees," and he did not wish to jeopardize students' future relations with them.

The press left after they arranged for an interview with Dr. Robison later in the afternoon.

Dr. Robison ate dinner that evening with Walter Brooker, Director of Development, and several Trustees. Tuesday, he met with other Trustees in New York City.

The next step in the selection process, according to T. Richardson Miner, Assistant to the President, is to send letters to the entire Board of Trustees, calling a special meeting to enable them to confirm or reject the candidate.

However, the letter must give the

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the MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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problems need global solution

By ALLIE BLEDSOE

Citing such problems as food, energy, and fertilizer crises, James P. Grant, President of the Overseas Development Council, called for a collaborative global response to the problems caused by dominant powers such as the United States.

The World Food Conference, held in 1974 in Rome marked the first step toward such an approach, Grant believed.

Grant's address, delivered April 18 to the Middlebury College Conference on the World Food Crisis, was preceded by remarks from President Armstrong.

In his opening remarks, President Armstrong stressed the "return to tradition with a difference" that this college conference represented. For 28 years, until 1970, Middlebury students had annually organized similar conferences.

The students who organized this conference in response to a "felt need" made an old tradition new. "In the face of world problems," said President Armstrong, "we must do what we can, small college, small state, though apparently helpless individuals."

Mr. Grant began by describing the changes the world had witnessed in the past few years. In late 1972, we seemed to be in a period of unprecedented progress. Inflation was modest, global output was growing by 5 to 6% a year, and oil was only two dollars a barrel. The Department of Agricultur's greatest concern was how to get rid of the surplus grain we were producing and the government paid farmers to keep land out of production.

martha coneybear

Beth Dellavalle and Fred Earle distributing literature for the Food Crisis Conference.

Thirty months later, we find the situation entirely changed. Inflation is growing at a rate of 12%, and oil prices have soared. At least 100,000 people in the world's poorest countries died of starvation in 1973, and a million may have died in 1974. We have moved into a world of "winners and losers," a world in which affluent nations such as the United States incur substantial gains at the expense of mammoth losses in the poorest countries.

What happened?

Though accelerated by short-term factors such as drought, the Mideast war, and the economic boom in the early 70's, the crisis is, according to Mr. Grant, largely a product of long term trends. The unprecedented rate of economic growth, population growth, and increased affluence have raised demand to a presently unsustainable level.

"Like the short circuits in an overloaded electrical system, a rash of societal breakdowns are resulting from man's apparent inability to adapt his institutions fast enough to permit a continuance of the rapid increase of output in recent years." Mr. Grant illustrated the causes and effects of such an overload in the food, energy, and fertilizer fields.

Demand for food has increased from four million tons in the early 1900's to 12 million tons in the early 1950's to 25-30 million tons in the early 70's. An additional 500 million ton increase is expected by 1985. Such an increase is the effect of increases in population and affluence. For example, the average American eats five times the amount of the average Indian. Thus, the United States has contributed to the food problem more than India and is demanding more food.

Traditional methods of increased production seem inadequate, Mr. Grant said. Available land in the developed countries is already used. There is no excess water for irrigation. The fish catch has been over harvested.

The developed countries, consuming four-fifths of the world's total fertilizer, have so exhausted that method that returns have begun to diminish. Where

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ceilings put on economics class sizes

By KIM REILAND

Overcrowding in the Economics department has forced enrollment limits on popular courses. Principles of Accounting (220) will be limited to 40 students, Public Finance (270) to 35, Comparative Economic Systems (335) to 35, and the introductory courses also to 35 students per section.

Interest in economics has boomed in the last few years and the department finds it physically impossible to accomodate everybody.

"It's a matter of survival," said Instructor Joan Schneider. "We've got to limit." Total enrollment in the economics department is now over 700 students, more than twice what it was five years ago when the staff was the same size.

"Last year I taught accounting to a class of 54 in Warner hemicycle. It was a nightmare," said Department Chairman David Smith. "By the end of the sememster I still didn't know some of the students' names."

Professor John Craven said, "Some other departments may feel they can adequately handle large numbers of students by offering lecture courses. We have tried lectures and returned to small sections, believing economics is the kind of course that merits them."

"With 50 to 60 students in introductory courses we felt we simply could not teach them the way they ought to be taught," said Smith. "We couldn't provide an opportunity for students to ask questions,

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conference to review rape laws

By RICHARD McKEON

A Rape Conference at Middlebury College? Why should the subject be of relevance to residents in a rural state which until recently boasted a larger population of cows than of humans?

However, rape is vitally important in New England. Vermont is second only to Massachusetts in the number of reported rapes. Most people have serious misconceptions concerning rape. Responding to this issue, the Women's Action Coalition and interested individuals are sponsoring an all-day Rape Conference on Saturday, May 3.

The conference will include panel discussions, special programs, and workshops lead by psychiatrists, professors (including Dr. Theo Kalikow, professor of philosophy at Southeastern Mass.), and others drawn from the College, town and state.

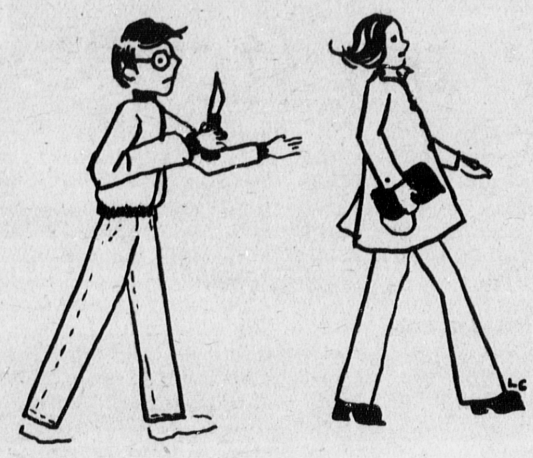
The results of the Conference will not stop at Middlebury. Conference transcripts and reports will be sent to the Vermont State Legislature, which is currently reviewing state rape legislation.

By reviewing the laws, the legislature reflects a growing awareness of women's rights. The concepts and definitions of rape have changed as women's status in society has improved. For example, Andra Medea and Kathleen Thompson, authors of **Against Rape**, define rape as any forced violation of a woman's sexual integrity. Under present laws, a husband cannot be convicted of raping his wife since these laws view a woman not so much as a human entity to be respected but as the property of a man.

In addition to rape laws, many of society's attitudes are being challenged. Rape is unique as it is the only crime where the victim is often more harassed and persecuted than the criminal.

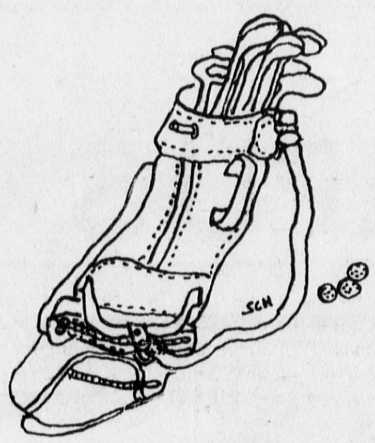
Rape has become the logical expression of the way men view women in this society. Women are considered weak and passive, inviting attack from the aggressive male. In addition, as long as men consider and use women as sexual objects, rape is an ever present threat.

Many myths concerning rape are being discounted as a result of greater study and awareness. Before, "if a man in an alley hit a woman full in the face it was rape. If it happened in a bedroom and he overpowered her it was love." It has been shown that most rapes are not committed by lecherous men huddled in dark corners. Rather, rape is often premeditated and committed by a person known to the victim. The rapist may not necessarily use physical violence to force the woman to comply. Fear is also an effective weapon.



Moreover, the rapist is often not a maniac but "the guy next door." The normality of rape is its most terrifying aspect.

Any change in consciousness about rape must result from experience with facts and reality. Through the conference an awareness may be reached which would allow the college and state to view rape fairly and realistically.



golf course teed off

Middlebury College News Service—

Work has resumed this spring at the Middlebury College Golf Course on an expansion program which will provide a full 18 holes of play at the facility, which serves the public as well as the college.

An eight-man golf course crew, under the direction of manager Ralph Myhre, is continuing work started last summer in clearing fairways for the nine new holes. The work, which will not disturb play on the present nine holes, will be completed by the summer of 1978, when the facility will officially open as an 18-hole course.

The Middlebury course will continue this year to limit the number of general season memberships. First adopted in 1971, the policy is designed to prevent overcrowding of course facilities.

Course officials have announced a new schedule of rates for the 1975 season to cover rising costs. General membership season tickets for the first member of the family will be $140 and the rate for each additional season ticket has been increased to $55. Daily public rates will remain the same at $4 on weekdays and $6 on weekends and holidays.

The opening date for the Middlebury course has not been set, but it should be ready for play in about two weeks. The later opening this year can be attributed to the last heavy snowfall.

George D. Phiney, of Middlebury, will return for his 21st season as golf professional at the course.

faculty tightens smoking regulation

By BARBARA KRITCHEVSKY

In an inordinately long and confused meeting April 14, the faculty approved regulations on smoking during classes and faculty meetings. It also approved a new minimum of 14 courses among two departments for joint majors, and new course limits for students in the art and English departments.

The smoking regulations ban smoking in faculty meetings and make the approval of all members of a course, including the professor, mandatory before either the teacher or a student may smoke in class.

The regulation for joint majors now reads, "The Chairmen shall detail the student's overall program indicating how the minimum combined total of 14 courses will be met."

A student majoring in English may take up to 18 courses in the Department, now more than 14 in literature. An art major may now take 17 courses from the department, no more than 12 of which may be in either history or studio.

No decisions were made regarding the effect these rulings will have on present art, English, and joint majors.

Professor Robert Gould (Physics) moved to regulate smoking in classes. He made the motion for the benefit of non-smoking students, he said, since an instructor now has the power to ban smoking in his classes de facto.

Dean of Students, Erica Wonnacott, mentioned that the Community Council has requested that there be no smoking in class.

Professor Gould also moved to ban smoking at faculty meetings. President Armstrong noted that, "If we get serious about it," the motion would require a two-thirds vote as it would alter the rules and procedures of the faculty. Gould replied that he was "deadly serious" about it.

Several faculty members supported the motion on health grounds.

Albert Ewell (Psychology) said he was concerned with "too easy conclusions" and spoke against the proposal. He said he was not sure there was proof that smoke is dangerous to the health of a non-smoker.

New Course Limits

Gould also presented three Educational Council motions. He explained that a joint major must currently take 18 courses between two departments, and suggested the change to 14. The limit is 18 as 10 courses are required in each department, but two may be "cross-listed" and thus count toward each major.

Professor Ewell read from several old **Handbooks** and said he suspected that there was a confusion between joint and double majors. He stated, "A joint major is after all just a major, it's not a double major," and suggested that the proposal be amended to read, "the minimum combined total of 10 courses."

The faculty did not approve this.

Evidently, The **Handbook** section had been altered in the past year, but the faculty had never acted on this change. President Armstrong suggested recalling the motion for Educational Council clarification, but this was defeated.

Ewell complained, "We are accepting as stone tablet something which is written in one issue of the **Handbook** which God knows how it got there." John Elder (English) countered that although the present situation is unclear, the motion is perfectly understandable.

Frank Winkler (Physics) asked what the course limit would be if the motion were defeated. Armstrong answered, "I couldn't respond."

Explaining the effect of the Council's motion on English majors, Gould explained that a major could now, in theory, take 14 courses each in both writing and literature, although the department probably would not permit it and well under 14 writing courses are offered.

In a patchwork method, Gould said, the Council was cutting down on the number of courses majors could take in one department.

Robert Baker (Russian) said that, by English department example, students should be allowed to take 18 courses in language departments, which teach language, literature, civilization, and culture.

Bruce Peterson (Mathematics) argued that any department could argue this way. He would rather see a blanket 17 course limit than this piecemeal legislation, but preferred the 14 course limit.

Russell Leng (Political Science) felt there is a weakness in a liberal arts education where nearly every course a student took could be in English or American Literature.

Dean of the Faculty Dennis O'Brien explained the case regarding art

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the middlebury campus

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dayan stresses need for support

By ALEXANDRA BERNSTEIN

Speaking to an audience of 2,000 at the University of Vermont last Friday, Moshe Dayan, the former Israeli Minister of Defense, stressed the need for continued United States support of Israel and the fullfillment of a commitment to supply his country with arms.

Dayan began with a brief history of the 27 year old country, recounting the results of each of the four wars in which it had been involved. He suggested that Henry Kissinger's recent failure to negotiate peace in the Middle East should not be judged harshly as it is difficult to negotiate with Arabs in the first place, 16 days is not enought time to resolve such a critical and consequential situation, and Israel is in a more defensive position than before and must be very careful in her concessions.

Israel wants a guarantee to end beligerancy, but the Arab countries will not commit themselves to one. However, Dayan is convinced that all the Middle Eastern countries want peace except for Syria, and feels peace could be achieved through a reopening of the Geneva Peace Talks.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, said Dayan, has shown his desire for peace by reopening the Suez Canal as an international waterway while Israeli troops are stationed only 20 kilometers away. He has also encouraged the resettlement of abandoned Arab villages which indicates his disinclination to resume fighting.

U.S. Support

The second half of Dayan's talk was directed towards the reaffirmation of United States support of Israel.

Dayan believes Israel can hold its own against the Arab countries, but not against the Soviet Union. It is understood that much American support is part of the effort to maintain its status as a world power, since the U.S. is the only country strong enough to stand off Russia. As the Soviet Union continually replenishes and augments Arab munitions, Israel is calling for the support promised by the Eisenhower administration to achieve an arms balance in the Middle East.

However, the troop support threatened in recent years should be avoided. To enthusiastic audience approval, Dayan said, "We don't want you to do to us what you did to Vietnam.' Nevertheless, he repeatedly expressed the desire to obtain U.S. weapons because of their superior quality and their necessity in the maintainence of Israeli military position.

In addition, Israel values American friendship and wants to be supplied by proven allies. According to Dayan, the U.S. must help those who help themselves in order to be a great country.

Moshe Dayan finished to a standing ovation by exhorting Americans to help Israel even though the debt cannot be paid in oil.

Following Dayan's prepared speech, a half hour was allowed for questions from the audience, which was largely filled by students. Questioners showed concern about the continuation of war in the Middle East with the help of American arms, conditions of negotiations, and Israeli military actions.

The one answer that drew a negative response from the audience concerned nuclear arms. Dayan hedged on this, saying that if the Arabs ever obtained atomic weapons, they would not find Israel unprepared.

ed. council outlines theater major

By KAREN SLOAN

Curricular matters were the heart of the discussion as the Educational Council approved the basic outline of a theater major at its April 17 meeting. The Council also agreed to rewrite a portion of the **Handbook** referring to major programs, and began discussion on Chris Ryer's '75 motion to give extra credit for lab work in the Sciences.

The Council approved the basic outline of a theater major as follows: a total of 18 curses will be required in four basic categories, including an independent project and one term of senior work. The major requirements will not violate department maximums, however, as the courses required will be in different departments. "Coordinate" courses will also be required. This is a series of four courses related to the major in a "coordinate" department that will give drama majors a wider perspective.

Mr. William Ilgen (Spanish) questioned the wisdom of requiring so many courses for a major, pointing out that it severely limits student freedom to elect courses in unrelated areas. Robert Gould (Physics) agreed, and pointed to several other majors like American Studies and Ecology that severely limit their students by the large numbers of required courses.

Victor Nuovo (Religion) of the Curriculum Committee disagreed, claiming the proposed theatre major was "hardly restrictive," and pointing out that the requirements themselves were varied and flexible.

A motion to approve the general outline of the drama major passed unanimously.

Next, Council Chairman Gould brought up a **Handbook** phrasing problem. The **Handbook** says, "A major program requires a minimum of ten and a maximum of 14 Fall and Spring courses." Gould said that because 14 is an overall maximum, not a department maximum, America Studies and Ecology requirements are illegal by this definition. He suggested defining a distinction between departmental and non-departmental majors. Gould also suggested a limit of 20 required courses for all majors.

Dean of the Faculty Dennis O'Brien reminded the Council that the Curriculum Committee must approve all major programs, and expressed confidence in their judgment. However, O'Brien also wanted to elaborate the **Handbook** definition of a major to help the Committee in making future decisions.

The Council as a whole seemed to agree with Gould that the definition should specifically state that there be a maximum of 14 courses students could take in one department. The Council agreed to have Dean O'Brien rewrite the definition of a major.

The Council also agreed to continue discussion of Chris Ryer's proposal for extra credit for lab courses at the following meeting. Gould pointed out the injustice of having lab sciences and the same science courses without lab receive the same amount of credit. Ryer said that the proposal had a lot of weak points, but that relief for science majors is vital. He mentioned that distribution requirements would make the proposal work better, and would help get science majors out of the Science Center.

Mr. Ronald Bielli (Mathematics) reminded the Council that when extra credit was given for lab courses at Middlebury, the College also used to charge more for these courses.

forum approves self-busing in proctor

The Student Forum passed a proposal to allow self-busing in Proctor Hall next year at Sunday's meeting. Busing in the SDU's will remain the same.

Peggy Daniels '78 presented the proposal for the Busing Working Group. It provides that a self-busing system be implemented in Proctor dining hall beginning the fall semester of 1975-1976.

Tray dollies will be installed in Proctor. In response to an amendment, the system will run through next year's fall semester on a trial basis.

The rationale presented in the proposal is that busing is "basically a worthless job" and is confused in Proctor. A self-busing system will be "no problem" to install in Proctor, and will also save the College about $10,000. This money can be used to finance more worthwhile student jobs.

This system will mean that about 75% of those students working in the dining halls will be on financial aid. Presently, 50% are.

Karl Miran '77 proposed that an increase be made in money available for financial aid and student jobs to correspond to the $10,000 this system should save the College. This passed, 28-3-2.

There was considerable discussion concerning the jobs students would lose through self-busing and how extra jobs could be provided.

The entire proposal passed, 20-16-0.

Charles Lennon '75 then moved that "the Student Forum support the students of Community Council's request to meet with the campus contingency of the Search Committee." Lennon explained that the Community Council students met with presidential candidate last Friday and had strong feeling about him which they felt they should express.

Liz Heun '75, a member of the Search Committee, felt the time was too late for input into the selection process; input had been requested earlier and was not received.

Lennon's motion was approved, 29-0-4.

williams, capote, and frost manuscripts

Middlebury College News Service—

A collection of rare literary materials by some of the country's leading writers is on exhibit at Middlebury College's Starr Library in observance of the 50th anniversary session this summer of Middlebury's Bread Loaf Writers' Conference, the first of its kind in the country.

Composed of first editions, original manuscripts, pictures, and letters on such literary giants as Robert Frost, Truman Capote, and William Carlos Williams, who were connected with the Bread Loaf Wrtiers' Conference during the past 50 years, the collection will remain on display throughout the summer until August 30. Materials for the exhibit were drawn from the Starr Library collection.

The exhibit, covering 50 years, records the development of some leading, modern American writers from their summers at Bread Loaf to their best sellers.

One entire case is devoted to the works of Robert Frost, who along with John Farror, the first director, was responsible for conceiving the pioneer writers' conference at Bread Loaf. The poet also attended nearly every session until his death either as a staff member or special lecturer.

Frost items displayed include a first edition, first issue and second issue of his first real book, "A Boy's Will," two poems, "Telescopic" and "Voice Ways," in handwritten manuscript form, a limited edition of "Steeple Bush" with Frost's handwritten presentation poem in the front, a Bread Loaf program from the performance of his play, "Masque of Reason," pictures and other items.

Two other cases indicate the quality of the writers who came to Bread Loaf over the years. Writers represented from the 1940 session, which was a vintage one, included Eudora Welty, Carson McCullers, and former director John Ciardi, who were Fellows, and Katherine Anne Porter and W.H. Auden, special lecturers. Other authors included are Truman Capote and George V. Higgins, who were both unknown writers when they attended Bread Loaf, staff members William Meredith, John Crowe Ranson, Saul Bellow, Norman Mailer, and Howard Nemerov.

Another case contains several items from the Middlebury collection of more than 1,500 manuscripts of William Carlos Williams, a member of the conference staff in 1941.

the middlebury campus

conversation with john gardner

By THOMAS TEICHOLZ

Although I found my mind drifting more than once during John Gardner's reading of his as yet unpublished short story "Shadows," my eyes were always fixed on Gardner's person. There is something to the man, something about his epic silvery mane of hair, about the denim jacket he wore; about his stature and the way his pants sagged, that hinted at Gardner's position in the world as an author. Gardner seemed a very confident and friendly man. At the end of his reading last Friday afternoon he gleefully autographed copies of his works and openly entertained questions.

Gardner as a literary figure has chosen the role, as Mr. Pack underlined in his opening remarks, of storyteller.

In a post-lecture interview, my first question to Mr. Gardner was whether he thought that the increasing dominance of visual media affected the form of the novel. Mr. Gardner hedged a bit at first, leading towards a "no." He concluded, though, that the influence was there and that surely the novel was changing. On the other hand, he pointed that fiction was immensely popular today as opposed to 1955, when non-fiction dominated the bestseller lists. "The only way the novel is going to die," Mr. Gardner said, "is if we run out of paper." He then added: "People love reading. There's always a story to tell."

I then asked Mr. Gardner about the actual mechanics of his craft. He does not work on a regular schedule, as many other writers do. He finds that when he gets going he doesn't like to stop. Inspiration often catches him by surprise, and he finds it unnecessary to regiment himself.

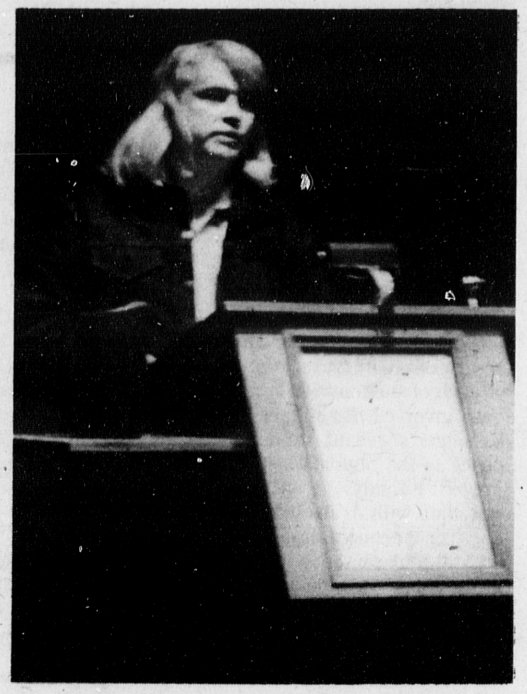
Early morning was a time of particular clearness and good for plotting, he said, but then he countered that writing late at night was very important. During those hours, bordering on sleep, a lot of good material surfaced. It was almost like writing while intoxicated, he said, except that when one was drunk, one couldn't work the typewriter. He said he couldn't believe that Faulkner wrote drunk simply because the typewriter would have been impossible to operate. I asked Mr. Gardner about the actual process of his writing novels, and whether the plots started as ideas, short stories, or what. Mr. Gardner said he couldn't put his finger on the process. He suddenly would get an idea, which he would then transform into a novel.

Mr. Gardner said that he didn't read much contemporary fiction. He is mainly interested in medieval literature. Although a good deal of the contemporary fiction he read bored him, he said he did read his friends' novels. Turning to his wife and laughing, he added, "We do have a lot of friends." I asked what he thought of reclusive Thomas Pynchon. Pynchon's novel, **Gravity's Rainbow**, is one which for some reason is disliked by most writers. Mr. Gardner said that he did not like Pynchon's work because he found it confusing and boring. He added that Pynchon's problem ("if there really is a Pynchon," he laughed), was one common to many American authors: as Gore Vidal put it, "All American writers try to write great novels."

I then asked for advice or information Mr. Gardner -- who has taught creative writing -- could provide to aspiring young writers. He first corrected me by saying that although he has taught a few classes in writing, his main academic interest has been in Chaucer and medieval literature. He had only one simple and elementary rule for young writers to work at. Aspiring writers, he said, should take the minimum amount of courses necessary and do the minimum amount of work. Although knowing certain subjects like literature or a bit of Socrates never hurts, and always can become literarily useful, the important thing was to write. No one, he said, can really teach writing. Certain things could be learned to a degree, but the important thing was to devote yourself to your writing until you can get a perspective on your own work and discern what is going to be boring: boring not only to the reader, but also to the material you're writing. At first, he said, one imitates: parts are Faulkner, and parts Salinger. Eventually, though, one realizes what is relevant to one's work and the imitated disappears to reveal one's own work. Every work, he said, was in some way, in Joyce's term, "A Portrait of the Artist." Gardner emphasized that the writer can not lead a normal life. "Throw away your television," he said, "get rid of all distractions. If you can't work with music, throw away your radio and record player, give up anything that's going to keep you away from your writing." (At this point I was saying to myself what the hell are you doing going to lectures, interviewing people and writing it up for the **Campus**?)

Turning to the subject of the reader-author relationship, I mentioned that I had seen an interview where Philip Roth said that he toys with certain ideas when he writes, and that when he reads a review of one of his works, what interests him most is the person or the reviewer's reaction to the questions Roth has posed or the answers he has given. If the reviewer has completely missed Roth's point, then he is no longer interested in the discussion of the work. Gardner says that although it is true that he plays at more than one level, whatever the reader gets is what matters. Reviewers, he said, are basically brutes interested in rating one writer's work over another, and in using their own standards of good, bad and better, he stated, and not interested in dealing with literary concerns.

Earlier, Gardner had said he did not write with a specific audience in mind. He amended that to say that although it was nice if a reader caught an allusion to Socrates or Chaucer, he often wondered while writing whether his mother or aunt would like the story. Gardner said that he often lets his children, who are 13 or 14 years old, read his work. They can discern what is interesting, he said. The "ideal John Gardner reader" to John Gardner is someone who enjoys the story he has written.



john bicoulis

john gardner presents 'shadows'

By TOM MEAGHER and JOSH HANFT

John Gardner probably didn't know what he was walking into. Down in the front row the literary fate of other contemporary novelists had already been decided. This was certainly pretty weighty stuff for a Friday afternoon.

"Well...ah...genre, and, of course, motif...ah..."

"There's Barthleme, naturally, I ah..."

"Barth?"

"No, not Barth. He won't last, although his work is myth itself permeated with esoteric revelation. But...uh...that's just my opinion from, you know, like...hmn..."

"Joyce Carol Oates!"

The conversation might have eventually wound its way around to Gardner, had he not walked into Dana in the company of Professor Robert Pack. Dana was for the most part filled, and elbows nudged ribs and necks were craned around to catch sight of this writer who, from the reports that were floating around that day, was supposed to be a bit on the kinky side. The place became as quiet as a church as Gardner walked down to the front row, and for all that he wasn't very outrageous. He was big, not tall but wide—perhaps like an out of shape defensive tackle—and he was dressed in baggy corduroys and a dungaree jacket. It was his hair which everyone really noticed: shoulder-length and immaculately blonde.

Professor Pack, after pausing a moment in the front row with the novelist and his wife, took the stage. He quietly pointed out to Mr. Gardner that there was no mike, and then gave a short introduction. Although it wasn't on a par with Mr. Pack's usually fine introductions, it was informative and complimentary. Professor Pack mentioned that Mr. Gardner lives in Illinois and teaches at Southern Illinois University. Presently, he is writer-in-residence at Bennington College. He will be a staffer at the Breadloaf Writers Conference this summer. His published works include the following: **The Resurrection** (1966), **The Wreakage of Agathon** (1970), **Grendel** (1971), **The Sunlight Dialogues** (1972), **Jason and Medeia** (1973), **Nickel Mountain** (1973), and **The King's Indian** (1975).

He has also published works on his particular field of study, medieval literature, and is currently at work on a biography of Geoffrey Chaucer. Obviously, Mr. Pack was quite correct in calling Gardner a "prolific writer." Mr. Pack also characterized Mr. Gardner as a "lover of language," and closed his introduction by pointing out that Gardner is fundamentally, and in the best sense of the words, a "story teller."

Mr. Gardner then took his place behind the podium that was for some reason shoved way over on the side of the Dana stage. Before reading what he described as "just a story," Mr. Gardner made a few remarks about some of the allusions in the story. Gardner came across as a marvellously self-effacing and ironic speaker, and his introductory comments were anything but ponderous wisdom from "The Master"; he pointed out that the story he was about to read, entitled "Shadows," had a lot of "cosmological jazz" in it, and added ironically that anytime you want to make a story moving you "bring in the universe." Gardner spoke briefly about white holes, black holes, and the Norse world wolf myth, all of which figured, to one extent or another, in the story.

"Shadows" centered around Gerald Crane, a crabby old private detective, living and working in Carbondale, in southern Illinois. Crane used to work in Chicago, but has moved down to Carbondale with his investigating firm, two assistants, and a secretary. Although he "consumes the written word like a library fire," Crane has been "an all day drinker for fifteen years" and Gardner describes him as being a "trifle bonkers." Fortified by Scotch, Crane views life rather cynically. He believes that everything about Man has been figured out and life has become overwhelmingly boring for him. The people of Carbondale have grown used to Crane, whose "peculiar" actions include asking questions of doors and shadows.

Crane's two assistants are Tom Ripkin and Emmet Royce. Tom is troubled by his job and has doubts about the ethics of being a private eye. He is basically a kind-hearted family man; the father of five daughters, two of them prostitutes. Ripkin is so affable that "he'd apologize if a dog bit him on his own front lawn." Royce, on the other hand, is just plain crazy. He enjoys pulling guns on blacks and then just laughing. Crane's black secretary, Hannah Johnson, is as "big as a courthouse," worries about Crane and often shadows him while he is following others to make sure he doesn't get himself into any trouble. Surrounded by this staff, Crane goes through the sure and unvarying days of his professional career.

The regular routine of Crane's private investigations is thrown off by a letter Crane receives from an E. (Elaine) Glass. This woman claims that she is going to be murdered and wants to have someone from Crane's office to protect her on the condition that "someone" has to be the female operative that Crane says, in the advertisement for his firm, is included among his operatives. A check for five hundred dollars is enclosed with the letter, and all that Crane has to do to accept the case is to go to the window and nod. While Crane and his assistants discuss their different options for handling the situation, Hannah Johnson spots Elaine Glass through the window, disguised in a beard. Crane, disguising himself in a beard also, goes down from his office, through the Baptist book store on the first floor where for some reason he buys a Bible, and out into the street. Royce also come out to the street, and the plan is for the two detectives, on Crane's signal, to "sandwich" Elaine Glass.

The plan works, although not very smoothly, and the capture occurs in an old-fashioned tobacco shop, much to the chagrin of the British tobacconist. Glass hurls herself at Crane, hits him like a train, and when Royce starts to grab Elaine off Crane, Crane unbelievably points his gun at Royce's head. Hannah Johnson and Ripkin, both of whom had left the office to make sure that nothing went wrong, scream at Crane and the story abruptly shifts to some kind of institution where Crane is coversing with a slightly nuts female professor.

The woman wants to tell her story to Crane, but even before she begins telling the story she asks Crane if he is bored. The story ends with Crane yelling in exasperation, "Bored? How the hell could I be bored?" We never know if Crane actually shot Royce, but it would seem that he did. But our summary here really doesn't do justice to the complicated nature of Crane's character or the texture of Gardner's story, both of which had to be experienced at first hand to be appreciated.

green mountain diversions

By BRAD CUSHING

White water enthusiasts, smooth cruisers, and fishermen are all well off. The Middlebury area is well-endowed with lakes and rivers for canoers of all abilities and moods.

The lakes are suitable even for those who call the utensils of propulsion "oars." Lake Dunmore, jewel of the Green Mountains, is the nearest. A leisurely paddle on the calm water on a May evening is extraordinary. The glistening of the setting sun off the Cascades is almost enough to get whistling a John Denver tune. Paddling on Lake Dunmore after dark, especially on a clear, big-moon night, is something all should try -- a Romeo and Juliet's delight. Bring along a guitar and flashlight, and a small J-stroke, too, if you've got one. The lake is most easily entered at Branbury State Park on the eastern shore.

Lake Champlain is the next-nearest lake. It lacks the romance and chrystal beauty of Dunmore, but the sunsets are something else, and the fishing ain't too bad, either. The Adirondacks offer some of the nicest canoeing lakes to be found anywhere.

The Saranac's end and the Fulton Chain Lakes are just a few. These lakes are only two to three hours from Middlebury, but when going, plan to spend the night -- it's worth it.

The land there is nearly all state-owned and as a result, campsites and lean-tos abound. Bass and pike fishing can't be beat and some of the back ponds are well-stocked with trout.

The flatwater rivers of the Middlebury area demand a little more skill but if you can keep the boat on a steady course and reach the shore before all falls you're pretty well set. Chief among this class of canoeing waters is Otter Creek. It won't eat a hole in the boat, and the rumor about the diminishing length and breadth of the paddle after every stroke just doesn't hold. The quiet trip from the 5-mile line bridge to the old Middlebury College boat house is a genuine pleasure. The stream can easily be reached by the road that turns off of Route 7 at Brush Motors.

Lake "Tee Hee" is this same area of Otter Creek at this time of year, a bit over its banks. It's a great opportunity to be able to paddle over farmer's fields -- no kidding. Otter Creek downstream of the bridge is a little more challenging. Some sections are recommended only for barrels. Power dams and falls make the going a little tough. Other creeks, like the Lemon Four and Dead Creek, also provide pleasurable flatwater paddling.

At this time of year, when the rivers are rising with the temperatures and the volume of music from the upper floors of Gifford, it seems only right to talk about some whitewater canoeing. First, a few prerequisites for those wishing to indulge. Skill, warm blood, and a certain suspension of rationale are required, and a wet suit is also recommended.

West of here is the mighty Hudson River. You don't have to dodge the barges because the upper section, near North Creek, N.Y., is hardly the dumpy Hudson of the south. Parts, in fact, are included in the national wildwater areas program. The river is big -- its rocks, and its waves. It makes for quite a trip.

From North Creek to Riparius is a section of about seven miles where the annual Hudson River White Water Derby is held. The last two miles of the race is a section of continuous rocks and whitewater. Middlebury has placed at least one boat in the top fifteen at the derby for the last three years, out of a field of 900 - 1100 boats entered. We need some paddlers for this year's race to maintain our record -- what do you say?

To the east of us is the White River, a great section of which runs from Stockbridge to Bethel. It's an excellent river for those working to get into the sport. It's only a bout a 40-minute drive from the school, and about a 3-hour paddle, so it makes for a good afternoon trip.

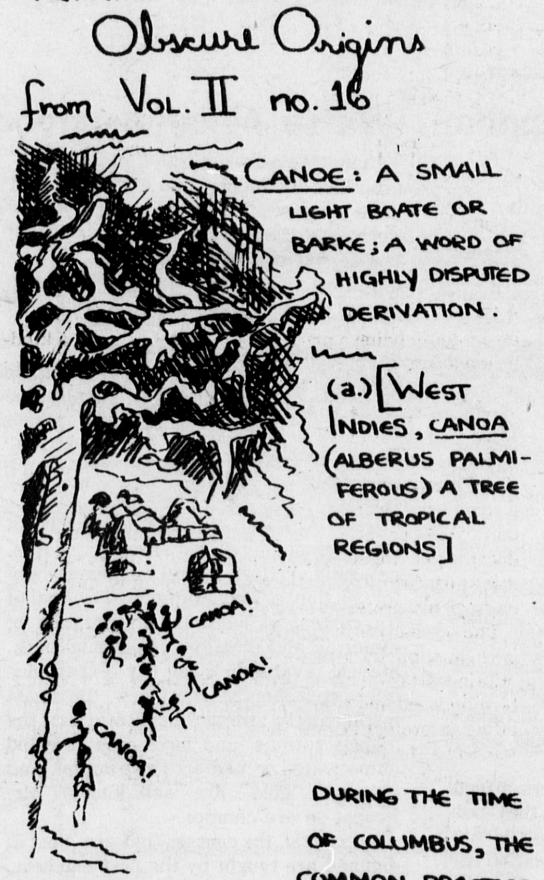
South of here is the West River, site of the national canoeing and kayaking championship. The river is dam-controlled as a result, well-tailored to the canoeist. Every year, in the fall, the upper reservoirs are drained and the water is brought up to race level from 8:00 to 4:00 on a well-broadcasted weekend. Last fall, one of the Middlebury boats didn't make the take-out by 4, and the paddlers ended up walking where the rest of us had just paddled.

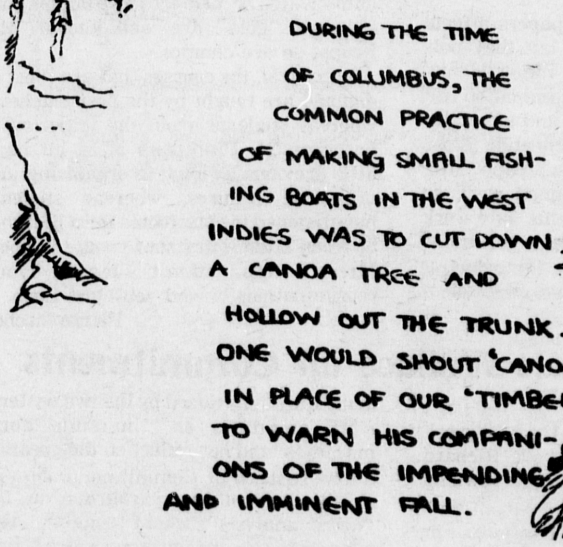
The river is not to be messed with. The rocks are so big that they're called dumplings, and the eddies behind them drop off nearly a foot. Be skilled before you attempt the West.

For the last three years, Middlebury students have organized two-week trips that went out after spring exams. The first year, the crew did the Allagash River in Maine and for the last two years, the trip has gone to Algonquin Park in Ontario, Canada.

There's another prerequisite for canoeing that I've neglected to mention -- a canoe. Here our own Mountain Club comes to the rescue. Five boats are available for rent. Paddles and life jackets are also offered. The MMC even has some car racks and rope to aid in transport. Anyone wanting to rent a canoe should contact a MMC governing board member.

The MMC also aids in perfecting skills through its organized trips. Keep an eye on the MMC bulletin board for schedules and sign-up sheets. Further information on anything discussed in this article is also available on request from the Mountain Club.


REPRINT OF C.J. MAXWELL'S
Obscure Origins
from VOL. II no. 16
CANOE: A SMALL LIGHT BOATE OR BARKE; A WORD OF HIGHLY DISPUTED DERIVATION.
(a.) [WEST INDIES, CANOA (ALBERUS PALMIFEROUS) A TREE OF TROPICAL REGIONS]
CANOA!
CANOA!
CANOA!


DURING THE TIME OF COLUMBUS, THE COMMON PRACTICE OF MAKING SMALL FISHING BOATS IN THE WEST INDIES WAS TO CUT DOWN A CANOA TREE AND HOLLOW OUT THE TRUNK. ONE WOULD SHOUT 'CANOA!' IN PLACE OF OUR 'TIMBER!' TO WARN HIS COMPANIONS OF THE IMPENDING AND IMMINENT FALL.

CANOE (b.) [NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN TRIBE, MUNDAQUOIT, CANOWEE (ANIMALUS SALVATICUS OSSUS) MOOSE FAMILY]

THE TOTEM ANIMAL OF THE MUNDAQUOIT TRIBE WAS THE CANOWEE. THIS NOW-EXTINCT BEAST HAD THE APPEARANCE OF A CROSS BETWEEN A MOOSE AND A CANTELOPE. WHEN PURSUED, THE CANOWEE WOULD TAKE TO THE WATER WITH ACQUATIC EXEELLENCE AND THE TRIBE WOULD DO A MERRY CHASE IN SMALL BOATES. THESE BARKES WERE SHAPED LIKE CANOWEE ANTLERS IN SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEF THAT POWER WOULD BE GAIN'D OVER THE PREY BY VIRTUE OF SIMILAR FORM. HENCE THE BOATES WERE CALLED CANOWS.

editorial

in explanation

Some readers undoubtedly feel an explanation is in order. Why did the *Campus* publish the name and institutional affiliation of presidential candidate Olin Robison after pointed requests not to do so? The easiest way to respond is by refuting the arguments offered to dissuade us.

Normally, the name of the leading subject of any news story is included without question. Robison's visit is certainly newsworthy. He is the first candidate to meet with all segments of the College community, and informed sources indicate that he may well be the last. The name and credentials of the man who may well be our next president undoubtedly merit publication.

One argument used for withholding the name was that its publication might cause the candidate and the College "embarassment" should the appointment not go through. However, Robison approved publication of his name, saying he would be embarrassed in any case, as many people at his home institution and Middlebury already know of his candidacy.

It would not reflect poorly on Middebury should Robison decide not to come here. The Search Committee will not have failed it the Trustees reject the first candidate. Anyway, since the Committee has publicly announced that "We will know who will be our next president by May of this year," it would, for this reason alone, have sufficient cause for embarrassment should the nomination fall through. Use of the candidate's name makes no difference in this regard.

There have been fears that the candidate's status as only a candidate and not a president-elect would be irresponsibly reported. The article should allay those fears.

Another argument used was that the Campus should not be the first source to inform Trustees of the Committee's decision. Most Trustees have met Robison by now, and there are indications that a letter has already been sent, calling the Trustees to vote. Besides, we question that damage would be done if we did first inform a Trustee of the candidate.

There have also been fears that the Campus would leak the information to the outsde press. Since a local paper has already published a story mentioning Robison's name, and would have done so, even if we had not, this argument falls through.

Last, it was argued that the candidate's visit was entitled to secrecy, as part of the selction process. However, his curriculum vitae were distributed to persons who met with the candidate but were not sworn to secrecy. Information about Robison thus became public.

Publishing a presidential candidate's name is unusual. In this case, it is justified. If there is an argument that the publication will generate feedback to the Search Committee, we respond that such feedback should have been requested in the first place.

to breathe or not

The faculty recently voted to ban smoking in classrooms except when everyone in the room permits it. Some time ago the Community Council banned smoking in SDU B. Before that the Council stiffened the smoking ban in Dana auditorium.

The measures are encouraging in their expression of a growing feeling here that smoking regulations don't necessarily trod on some mysterious inherent right of the smoker to bother other people. What is not so encouraging is the tentative, halfway nature of the first two measures mentioned. Banning smoking in only one SDU is foolish; it make other SDU's less tolerable than before, and I've been told that the enforcement of the ban has been less than adequate.

The faculty measure is almost as thoughtless. The measure fails to explicitly require the professor to take a vote. As a result, the timid hater of smoke must initiate the procedure himself.

Middlebury hasn't gone far enough to protect the health and comfort of its members within the classroom and dining hall. Smoking regulations should cover exams, the library, the record library and all of the dining halls, while the faculty's resolution shuld be stiffened.

Nobdoy's advocating a return to clandestine puffing in lavatories; there are more than enough places in which smokers can indulge in their habit while bowing a little before the reasonable demands of non-smokers.

. jh

letters to the editor

An Apology To The Students

To the Editor:

Mr. Krupp's outburst of last week was one of the most inane I've ever read within the pages of the **Campus**. I take personal insult to his gross mis-generalizations concerning the responsibility of Middlebury students. His conception of a Middlebury student is that of a gut chasing, misinformed, vandal, and thief. There are responsible students at this school, Mr. Krupp. There are responsible faculty and administrators that appreciate the students of this college, too.

"Many" of the overcrowded courses here are not guts. They are crowded because the subject is either fascinating or required for a large number of students. I know this. I've taken at least five courses with student enrollements of about one hundred students. When was the last time you took an overcrowded gut here at Middlebury? After all, "A student (administrator) knowing little or nothing about a subject will criticize the content and organization of a course..."

That Mr. Krupp refuses to take the **Campus**'s "ramblings" seriously reinforces the student-faculty mistrust for the administration. The administration after says one thing and acts another, suggesting that they don't value either the faculty or students very highly, nor take them seriously. At least Mr. Krupp has now admitted that.

The administration does as it likes because it has no one to answer to. I suggest that Mr. Krupp read ("seriously" if possible) Peter Walace's article and Greg Adam's letter from the April 3 **Campus**. It is clear that the administration is not dealing responsibly in its commitments to both the faculty and the students.

Granted, everyone is irresponsible sometimes and some students are less responsible than others. The students that Mr. Krupp spoke out against certainly do not constitute the irresponsible sector of the student body, though. On the contrary, they are the ones that are interested in bettering our environment.

After all, the College is here to educate students, not just to provide paying jobs for the administrators. Maybe Mr. Krupp doesn't take the **Campus**'s "ramblings" seriously, but I take his personally. I believe that the studen body as a whole deserves an apology.

Scott Morrison '77

Solve the Problem, Don't Deny It

To the Editor:

I have just picked up the latest issue of the **Campus** in which President Armstrong reports that "It just isn't so that we are overcrowded in our classes." Let me consider the adequacy of Dr. Armstrong's argument.

He reported the following figures: 50 classes with less than 10 students, 93 classes with less than 20 students, and only 9 classes with more than 100 students. At first glance this might seem very convincing.

However, in the interests of furthering truth (the topic of Dr. Armstrong's address to the freshmen this fall), I will present a more elaborate analysis.

According to the registrar, there are 331 classes at Middlebury. Since there are 93 with less than 20 and "only 9" with over 100, one can easily figure out that there are 229 classes in the 21-99 student range. This is by far the largest category. (The registrar refused to say how many classes were in the 21-30 student range or to give any other information about class size without Dean O'Brien's permission).

One further point should be made; the number of students affected by these larger classes is far greater than the number affected by the small ones. To give a hypothetical example, if the school had 1/2 of its classes with under 10 students and 1/2 with greater than 100, it would be totally correct to say that 50% of the classes were quite small. This does not say, however, that the majority of the students would be found in the large classes.

So not only do the majority of Middlebury's classes contain more than 20 students, but the number of students that they take in is far greater than the number in the small classes. Let's realize that we need more faculty and try to solve th problem, instead of denying that it exists.

Richard M. Hodes '75

Gee, Officer Krupp(ke), We're Misunderstood

To the Editor:

I would like to respond to the ill-tempered letter of Mr. Krupp with a few observations of my own.

Item: Mr. Krupp, you accuse students of acting and thinking irresponsibly, yet students show a much higher participation rate in general college affairs than either college or faculty.

Item: When faculty and administration bandy about shrill claims of faculty cuts and loss of academic quality in response to student initiatives—be they parking lots or fraternities—they never come up with meaningful cost itemizations to back up their statements. (e.g. Dean O'Brien's on the spot arithmetic at the last Community Council meeting).

Item: Perhaps some of those students seeking longer hours for use of facilities find their work stultified by excessive demand for those facilities. Computer time is scarce, whereas many professors are adding computer work to introduce data analysis. This scarcity could affect the quality of work.

Item: Neither tests nor papers affects the status of a professor, but they persistently pose deadlines for students. Changing the time of an examination can both increase the pressure and affect the quality of preparation in meeting those deadlines. As for handing in a paper late, do you correct your assigned work so rapidly that a couple students' late work will impinge upon your time schedule? Obviously you would argue the principle of uniform treatment, the ethic of a factory foreman.

Item: We've seen the "meaningful" proposals the faculty and administration have proposed for "improving" Winter Term. All they amount to is abolishing course variety and internships for an expanded semester schedule. I have taken three highly stimulating—and diverse—Winter Term courses in my three years at Middlebury, courses that would have NEVER been available otherwise (Congratulations, faculty, on your core course concept that allows teachers to reduce work and "moderate" courses they know little about. They call it fee-splitting in the professions).

Item: Although students may argue in self-interest over test grades (yours, naturally, reflect a drill sergeant mentality), they are generally **most** critical of the content of lectures, presentation of material, and effective communications. Student evaluations in my experience have consistently rewarded the most intellectually stimulating professors the highest ratings, and have only rejected unmotivated or mediocre instruction. And although "guts" are well known, Mr. Krupp, so are chumps.

In general, the courses that are most in demand are taught by the best teachers, whereas students avoid the imperiously unsuccessful. Professors after all have little previous training in organizing and delivering lectures, whereas students have listened in classrooms for a lifetime. So when Middlebury shows you the door, Mr. Krupp, don't leave your recriminations behind you—just flush.

Pierre Fischer

Elder Corrects Wallace on Commitments

To the Editor:

I very much appreciated the hard work and care that went into both Richard McKeon's recent article on overcrowding in classes and last week's "news analysis" by Peter Wallace, on problems of communication. Both pieces treat vital issues for Middlebury and seem to me models of the ways in which responsible student journalism can make a helpful contribution to college-wide dialogue. My immediate motivation for writing this letter is to correct what seems to me the misleading context of the quote attributed to me in Mr. Wallace's article. While I'm at it, though, I would also like to respond in some greater detail to the questions raised by the two writers.

My emphasis on "invisible commitments" did not reflect on the creation a new position of Commitments Officer, as the surrounding paragraph in the "news analysis" would suggest; this administrative change is one which I first learned about in reading the article itself. In fact, my point had to do not at all with evaluating the administrations positions, buy with the fact that significant communication in any institution requires constant effort from all sides. In a college like ours, facing a financial squeeze, the drift towards polarization (read: mutual cynicism) is a special threat. Ad-

continued on p. 15

$300 raised for little's defense

By JIM STOLLEY and CLAIR PIERSON

On April 16 and 17th, the Radical Education Action Project and the Women's Action Coalition sponsored a fund-raising drive for the defense of Joanne Little, a black woman in North Carolina charged with the murder of her white jailer who allegedly tried to rape her. The case has become a cause celebre to many activist organizations such as the National Organization of Women, the National Black Feminist Alliance, the Rape Crisis Center, and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Several prominent feminists and civil rights activists such as Flo Kennedy, Angela Davis, and Julian Bond have made public their support of Joanne Little.

The Southern Poverty Law Center, a Montgomery, Alabama-based legal firm headed by Julian Bond, has organized her defense and has initiated a nation-wide campaign for contributions towards Joanne's legal fees, which have been estimated at $250,000. As of last week, when Middlebury's fund-raisers talked to the SPLC, the campaign had raised close to $150,000.

Druring the two day collection on campus, students donated $296 for Ms. Little's defense expenses, which will be sent to the Law Center in Montgomery. Students' rections to the fund drive were tremendously varied, ranging from a total support of the drive and a personal belief in her innocence, to a completely apathetic attitutde. Others expressed a sincere desire to find out more about the case before contributing. The desire to remain uninvolved was prevalent. Many of the students' resistance was based on a negative reaction to REAP and WAC's approach to the case, citing as an example the letter distributed before the drive. Many felt this letter was biased in her favor and directly implied her innocence by not discussing the somewhat clouded circumstances surrounding the case. One student complained, "I don't like trial by the press."

If REAP and WAC are to be faulted, it should be perhaps for their zealousness to present their beliefs and for their commitment to their convictions. Students should not turn away from the issues being raised by the case because they don't agree with the manner in which money was being raised.

Members of the fund-raising committee expressed disappointment that the goal of $1864.00 was not reached, but many students, some who were directly involved with the drive and others who were casual observers, were surprised and gratified that the short but intense campaign could raise close to $300.00.

There is little doubt that REAP and WAC stirred most students to discussion of the case and its ramifications, and this is very important in itself. The fund-raising drive succeeded in its effort to make students more aware of cases like Joanne's. While many students disagreed with the position taken by REAP and WAC, they were given the opportunity to express their opinions of the case.

If there are any students who missed the chance to contribute during the drive, or if there is anyone who would like to find out more about Joanne Little's case, write to the Sothern Poverty Law Center, 1001 South Hull St., Montgomery, Alabama

conspicuous construction

"To the laity a 'university' has come to mean, in the first place and indispensably, an aggregation of buildings and other improved real estate. The academic work is, after all, unseen, and it stays in the background. Current expenditure for the prosecution of this work, therefore, offers the enterprise in advertisement a less advantageous field for the use of funds than material equipment, especially the larger items-laboratory and library buildings,...grounds for athletic contests, and the like.

"Indeed, instances might be cited where funds that were much needed to help out in meeting running expenses have been turned to use for conspicuous extensions of the plant in the way of buildings...

"These architectural vagaries serve no useful end in academic life. As an object lesson they conduce, in their measure, to inculcate in the students a spirit of disingenuousness. But they spread abroad the prestige of the university as an ornnate and spendthrift establishment, which is believed to bring increased enrollment of students, and, what is even more to the point, to conciliate the good-will of the opulent patrons of learning."

Thorstein Veblen

The Higher Learning in America (1918)

discrimination?

By LES LINDEMAN

June will come to Middlebury. Finals will be forgotten. Graduates will scatter. Proctor will seem strangely quiet and just when peace seems to have the upper hand a new battle will break out involving the administration and one of its former instructors. Her name is Joan Peters.

Peters taught English here, specializing in Renaissance Literature, from the fall of 1971 to the spring of 1973. Some people, herself and her students included, think she did it well. But her contract was not renewed. In a few weeks she will bring legal action against Middlebury College, claiming she was not rehired because she is a woman.

When I walked into Dr. David Littlefield's (English) office a number of weeks ago, he was wading through material submitted by a Harvard student applying for a position in the English department here. "It has almost been a tradition here," he began, speaking softly in an even tone, "that young instructors come here, remain for a year or two and then move on. In Joan Peters' case, her area of concentration was Renaissance Literature. As head of the English department at the time, it was my duty to gather opinions from various sources, tenured department members as well as students, to make a recommendation as to her reappointment. The end result was that Joan Peters did not come up to the necessary standards of excellence."

Ms. Peter's nonreappointment was a hot issue on the campus in the spring of 1973. It was widely thought that her evaluation was sketchy and tainted by sex discrimination. People said that no tenured faculty member had ever heard her lecture. She had not been given more than one chance to teach an upper level course. No tenured faculty member had read any of the graduate work she had done.

Six of the nine students in Peters' fall of 1972 Renaissance Literature class (ED 303) wrote letters praising her. One called her course "The most successful course I have

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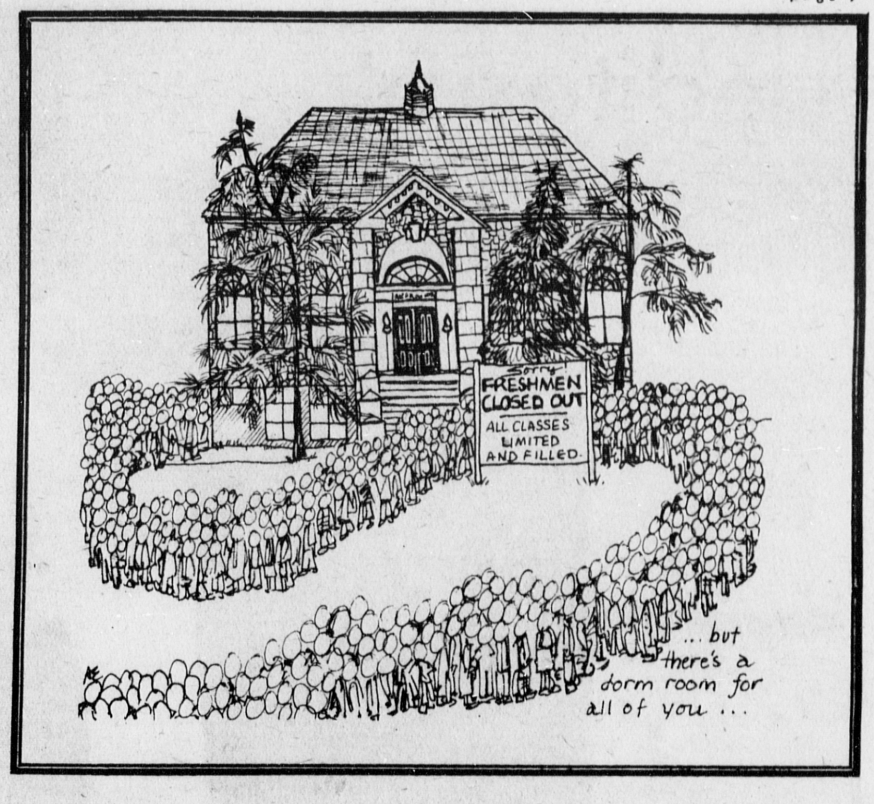


middleman

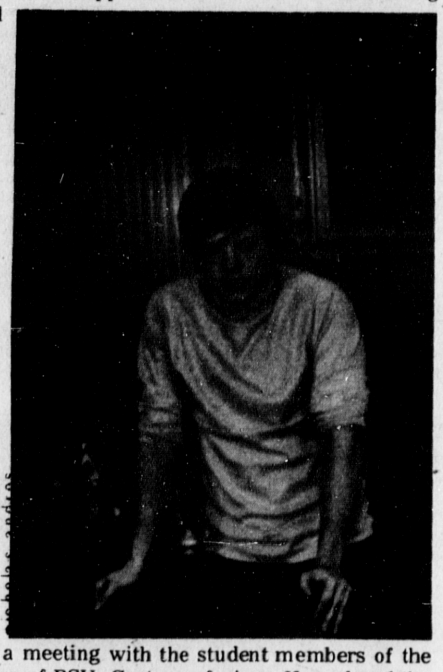
young man's fancy

By JAY HEINRICHS

After a few false starts and some pitched battles with the Northern wind, the sun has finally broken through and given us spring. With the exception of a frantic few, most students have no need to be told of this fact. Proctor Terrace at lunnchtime is comfortably filled with people who roost and chatter, lined up along the wall. Beneath them, girls have shed turtlenecks and sweaters in favor of teeshirts and tanktops. A few who don't go bovine year'round have doffed thir bras, and their breasts nod in agreement with the change. Out come the Topsiders, supporting legs (male and female) that still look pale and tentative beneath cutoffs, marching out of step with the African drums that echo from Gifford.

It's a terrible place to talk about Apathy. The word itself, almost beaten to death on the editorial page, sounds even worse in the sunshine. Ask most of the people on the Terrace about our new President, or the frat issue, or the College's "sense of community." These students, If They Knew What's Good For Them, would be inside studying. Bringing up Apathy would be unfair. It would also be unnecessary. Look carefully, and you might see the reason for this striding over to Old Chapel. The reason is Curt Viebranz, a baby-faced, supremely confident top dog in student government.

Curt has resigned from the lacrosse team and the Vice Presidency of MCAB, but he's still on the Community Council, the Presidential Search Committee, the Honorary Degree Committee, and God knows what else. He's been on committees you've never heard of. You'll find Curt wherever there is a post to be elected to, or a committee to serve on. In short, Curt is the opposite extreme of the wall-sitting apathists. If the Proctorites ever cared to worry about Apathy, they'd have nothing to worry about.



A good term to use in describing Curt is "student manager." Well, manager, anyway. Although Curt attends classes, he couldn't really be called a student. And, by the way he acts, he doesn't like to think of himself as a student. Says a Forum member, "He's swell-headed..He doesn't know how to react to people."

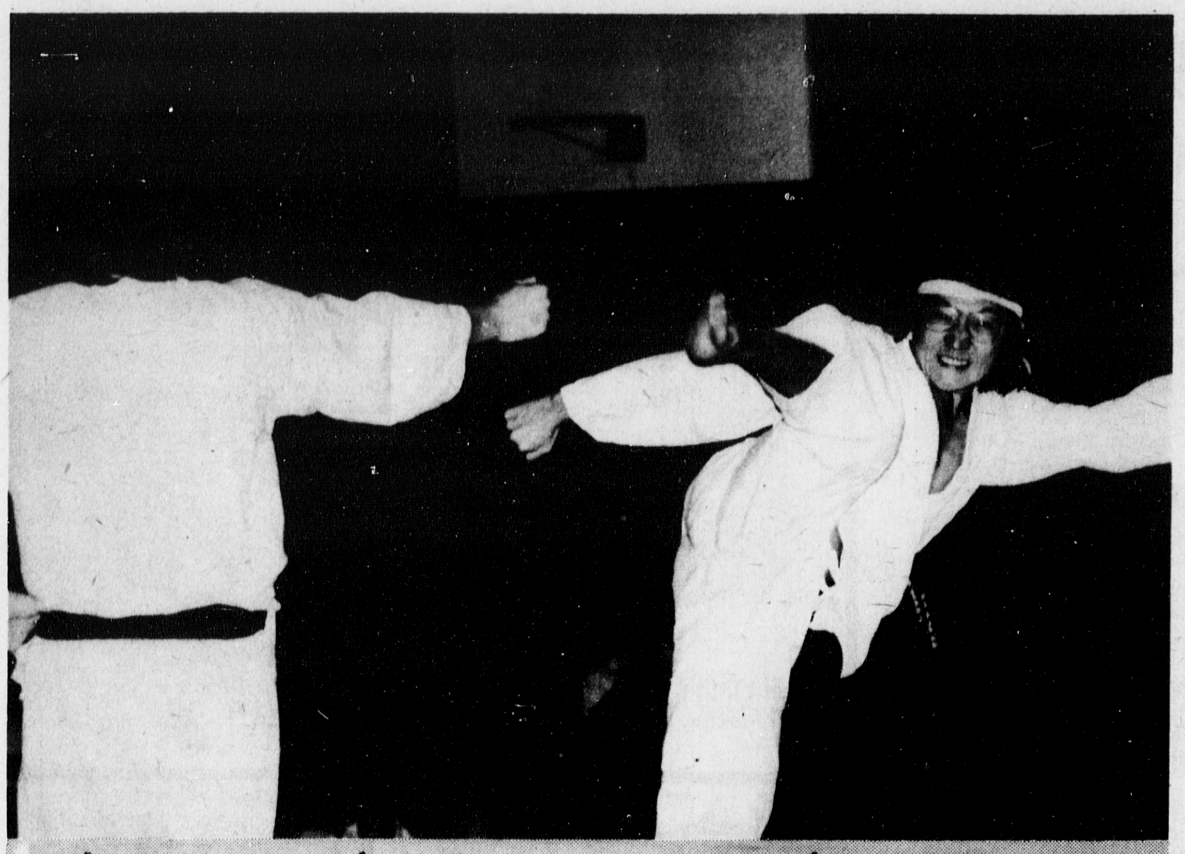
Though sworn to secrecy on the Search Committee, Curt was glad to talk about its progress. He cheerfully led the **Campus** astray, telling it several days before possible President Olin Robison came to meet College leaders that it would be another month or two before a choice would be announced.

When the two **Campus** editors-in-chief and WRMC reporter Jay Hulme got permission from Dr. Robison to sit in on a meeting with the student members of the Community Council and a representative of BSU, Curt was furious. He ordered the reporters out of the room. While **Campus** photographer, Nick Andros, valiantly squeezed off shots of Curt being indignant, the reporters stalled until Robison showed up and granted an interview.

With Curt around, we can rest assured that our committees will be occupied by a man of limitless energy. But we musn't overstep our bounds; when Curt is working, he is not to be disturbed.

Awhile ago, Director of Public Affairs Kenneth Nourse sent out a questionnaire to the alumni. The purpose, he wrote, was to determine the character of the President's "constituency." Nourse was mistaken. The alumni aren't the President's sole constituency. He forgot the Trustees. And he forgot Curt Viebranz.

the middlebury campus



cho's choppers do it up

By JOHN SHILLING and LANI NICHOLSON

"Everybody was Kung Fu fighting,
The fists were fast as lightning..."
—Carl Douglas

Henry Cho and his sidekicks attracted approximately 250 bloodthirsty fans to McCullough gym last month for a demonstration of the martial arts. The program included Korean Karate (Tae-kwan-do), Okinawan karate, and Judo.

In the first part of the program, the class demonstrated, as a group, some basic loosening-up exercises, followed by the H-form, an ordered sequence of blocks and puches aimed at imaginary attackers. Henry and his brother Michael demonstrated the more advanced I-form. Members of the class then worked with partners to perform self-defense techniques which are meant to be used against unexpected attacks like street fighting or in Pearson's dorm.

Chris Sivenson and Larry Menendez demonstrated Okinawan karate, a style that relies mostly on speed and not on force as in Tae-kwan-do. Rick Goodwin and Brian McCann threw each other around on stage in a breathtaking display of Judo skills which involve the talent of falling as well as throwing.

Tae-kwan-do includes the use of weapons other than the hands and feet such a chucks, two foot-long sticks tied together at one end, and a long stick. When used with proper skill, these simple devices can be lethal weapons. Martin Guigui, a local junior high student, gave an impressive show of weapon techniques using two chucks.

Besides requiring force and speed, kicking and punching demands precision and accuracy, which can only be achieved through intense concentration. To emphasize the accuracy of aim that can be attained with a kick, stunts were performed which involved kicking an apple off a razor sharp knife and cigars out of people's mouths.

Finally, to the delight of the Bruce Lee fans, board-breaking began. The crowd oohed and aahed as members of the class, using heads, hands, and feet, sliced through board after board as if they were butter. The climax came when Henry breathtakingly leaped over four kneeling people and deftly sidekicked through two boards in mid-air. People gasped in disbelief when cinderblocks were dragged out on stage for the grand finale.

Old ladies dropped their dentures, crippies jumped up and down, dogs barked, the bravest of men cringed, and girls had multiple orgasms as the cement crushers Reed Austin and Les Lange punched and elbowed their way through a total of three massive cinderblocks.

The show ended with the whole class performing an interpretive dance to the music of "Kung Fu Fighting," and bowing reverently to Henry before cruising to the keg in Forest.

Now in its third year, the Middlebury Martial Arts Club is dedicated to learning and practicing Tae-kwon-do. There is no charge for instruction and anyone, regardless of experience or lack thereof, is encouraged to join next fall. Classes are taught by Henry Cho '75, who earned his black belt in his native country, Korea.

'amen corner': so

"Amen Corner" is a black story, is a white story. At some time or another don't we all shiver alike in the corner of our souls? We are all waiting, forlorn and hopeful, struggling to bury the apostate's "Amen" with the birth of our own self-identities.

James Baldwin's drama is this story of a soul's struggle. The play finds its beginning and ending in a Negro church, and actually, the entire play itself is a prolonged Negro spiritual. The play, as the congregation, weeps and stomps, flails and tosses arms to the Lord, hums in choir voices deep, and claps in rhythm to the beat, the beat whch repeats itself endlessly— a heart pulsing blood in self-perpetuation.

Specifically, Baldwin's drama concerns a black family: Margaret, Luke, and their son David. When the play opens, we see Margaret as the holy-roller pastor of a Negro congregation. She looks for all the world to be a righteous, God-fearing woman, and yet her piety is a little too self-righteous and we wonder. Baldwin wants us to wonder. Baldwin's artful analytical exposition gradually unfolds the truth to us —it's been ten years since Margaret has been pastor, ten years since Margaret left her husband, and ten years since Margaret lost her second, a stillborn child.

But what does all this mean? It means that Margaret has piously renounced the flesh,not through faith, but through cowardice. Margaret has flung herself into otherworldly pursuits only to evade the pain of reality. The tension builds further when David, in opposition to his mother's wishes, has some worldly future of his own picked-out.

The play climaxes with Margaret at last confronting her soul. Faced with the apparent choice: to love Luke

dee steffan

dee steffan

ound of clapping

dee steffan

or to love God—Margaret has her sublime moment of realization: to love God is to love Luke. The two go together. Margaret has been wrong to renounce her love for Luke all these years, for it is only by loving ourselves that we can come to know God. There is no conflict after all. The choice is not to love Luke or God, but to love God through Luke. Margaret's realization is sadly late in coming, though—Luke dies, she in his arms. Meanwhile, the Church finds a new pastor of the same late edition, another holy-roller of hypocrisy. At the play's ending, we leave Margaret weeping alone over the truth of her husband's dead body.

The sets for "Amen Corner" were good enough to be symbolic. There were three sets, all of them uncluttered and simple. There was a church setting with pews, stained glass window, and pulpit; a kitchen setting; and a simple bedroom setting of a bed and chair. I like the ironic parallel of two symbols—**the new kitchen** "Frigidaire" and the stained-glass window. Simple and effective set design helped to make this symbolism clear.

Scene changes among these sets was accomplished by the alternate use of lights—the scene of action was spotlighted, the other sets usually kept in darkness. There is something heavy and philosophical about spotlights, perhaps just their white contrast against the surrounding black, but whatever the case, spotlights were very appropriate in this play.

The tenor and high electricity of Baldwin's play was emoted ad sustained by the senstiive, agonizing performance of Donna Peters, acting as Margaret. Miss Peters' acting was strongly reminiscent of Rebecca' in the movie "Sounder"—clenched fists, an endearing staunchness; strength in a fragile frame. Margaret's facial expressions were as facile as mood itself: her eyes rolled, her brow tensed and relaxed; she wept, she raved, and she was somehow through it all, believable. Perhaps because she was true. Margaret is that kind of part that stands on the brink of melodramatic pathos. One false step and Miss Peters would have gone under. She managed to remain sublimely above board.

Perhaps what I enjoyed most about this all-black production of "Amen Corner" was its shifting concentration. Granted, Margaret's part did demand that she be the central focus. But the limelight was nonetheless shared. Every major character in this play had **his** moment; successfully carried or not, each character had his chance. Deborah Thomas, as Margaret's sister, Odessa, was a bit cardboard, too sugary in the beginning. Odessa carried her moment with genuine accuracy, though. When she clattered the dishes down and rose in vehement defense of her sister, I was with her in sympathy all the way.

Ed Woodson, as Luke, had a difficult role. How do you manage coherency when your speech must be punctuated with coughing? How do you articuate great truths when your head is supposed to be spinning in the whirligig of ensuing death?

On the Father/Son Scene, I think it is Baldwin's fault that the acting came off too banal. Shakespeare said it best: "To thine own self be true," and dramatists have droned an incessant and clumsy second-hand version ever since. So, when Baldwin has Luke say to his son (James Reese): "Hold your head up, David," etc. we get that déjà vu disappointment that we've heard it all before.

If redemption was necessary, Mr. Woodson and Mr. Reese redeemed themselves. Mr. Reese carried off his moment with credibility—as David leaving the womb of home to join a travelling jazz combo. Ed Woodson and Donna Peters acted in what was my favorite scene—the death scene. It must be very difficult to die romantically without being melodramatic, but Mr. Woodson certainly managed it. And when his black arms loosened from their final embrace around his wife's white robe—I really felt the breath of death come stealing.

The performances of Pennie Whitmore (Sister Moore), Denise House (Sister Boxer), and Melvin White (Brother Boxer) also deserve mention. If at times they were a bit too caustic, a bit too sardonic, and arched their necks just a bit too much, and rolled their eyes a bit too high towards heaven, these three still played the marvelous supporting role of an Earthly Trinity (with all the humor that incongruity implies). Pennie Whitmore made Sister Moore into a clerical Amazon: "Bless you Jesus, no man ain't never goin' to touch me!"

The Boxers had some classic lines too—Sister Boxer castigates Margaret for being a sinning hedonist "chewin' the fat with the Lord." The members of the congregation as well as other minor characters were responsible for keepin' the rhythm and they did. Michael McNeil has a mighty fine voice and employed it well.

I'm groping for a convenient and summarizing adjective or two to top-off this review. Adjectives that cover everything such as "great," "incredible," "magnificent" don't seem to cover my evaluation of this play, however. No. I can't confine this play to a few watery adjectives. I am, though, somehow reminded of an epigram that Salinger often quoted "the sound of one hand clapping." Which means to say: there is only silence. But if one hand clapping finds its other, then there is sound. In "Amen Corner" I swear I heard some clapping.

dee steffan

who's afraid of virginia woolf

Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf, a play by Edward Albee, will be produced in the Hepburn Zoo Theatre at Middlebury College on Friday through Monday April 25-28. The play is directed by Eve Ensler '75 who is assisted by Kim Rosen. Members of the cast are Catherine Baldwin, Victor Beard, Elizabeth Stack and Peter Wallace. Tickets are $1.25 and may be reserved through the Wright Memorial Theatre Box office.

the middlebury campus

announcements

registration schedule

Registration for Fall Term will be Monday, May 19, 1975 in Mc Cullough Gym. Students may pick up their Registration materials from May 12th - 16th in the Registrar's Office.

Registration Hours:
Class of '76 - 8:30- 10:00 a.m.
Class of '77 - 10:00 - 11:30 a.m.
Class of '78 - 11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.
Students will be allowed in McCullough only during the hours of their own class registration. Please consult advisors before Registration day.

REMINDER Fines for traffic violations, overdue library books, damages, etc. must be paid before students can register. Please do not wait until Registration Day to pay fines.

There is a $25.00 fine for late registration.

bottle bill

Ideally, a bottle ban has two effects. One, to free our highwas of litter and two, to recycle used containers. Presently, the Vermont bottle ban only acts upon the litter problem. Currently, redeemed bottles and cans are grouped together and dumped.

In legislature right now, a bill (House 228) is being reviewed to remedy this problem. The bill calls for standardization of containers which would facilitate a recycling program. Furthermore, flip tops on cans would be eliminated- this would further aid in the anti-litter campaign.

We urge you to contact a state legislator asking for positive action on the bill before this Lesgislature recesses (probably n the very near future). For more information: Legislative Committee EQ Box C- 2220, or contact David Towne.

job search

The Scientific and Professional Enterprises College Division, 2237 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA. 94306 will make available a information sheet of summer jobs searching. This is free. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

seniors

Reminder to Seniors- If you have not completed and returned your Senior Questionnaire to the Dean of Students office, please do so right away.

All students- particularly seniors: We would remind you that you may at any time change the authorizations on the Release of Information Form that all students fill out when they first enter Middlebury. It is this form that the deans and registrar consult before releasing information to prospective employers, etc.

Student files are never released to anyone, except by subpoena, but we are called upon to enterpret them for government clearance investigators and employers. Before we speak to anyone about you we check to see what kind of authorization you have given us. If you have a question about this or if you want to review your authorization, please see th deans.

new art

Works by contemporary New York artist Jennifer Bartlett are being shown in the upstairs of the Johnson Gallery. Her work involves placement of colored dots on series of square grids according to various mathematical systems.

room draw time change

Room Draw will take place on May 5, 6, and 7 in Munroe Faculty lounge at 6:00 p.m., not at 7:00 as previously indicated.

Please begin looking at rooms for next year now. Room Draw takes too much long when everyone takes 15 minutes to decide on a room. Please come to room draw armed with a long list of alternatives.

overcrowding

On April 30 there will be a panel discussion on the subject of overcrowding in Munroe Faculty Lounge. The panel will consist of students, faculty, and administrators, and any member of the College community concerned with overcrowding is invited to come and participate in the discussion. The meeting is scheduled for 4pm.

midd. band

Middlebury Community Band — Any faculty member, staff member, or student interested in playing in this band during the summer please contact Tim Neale at the Admissions Office 388-4929.

watts line

A new toll-free watts line has been installed at the Consumer Fraud Division of the Attorney General's Office. The number is 800-642-3147.

The toll-free watts line will make our services more accessible to individuals throughout the State who wish to file a complaint or obtain information.

voice recital

A program of works for voice, both solo and ensembe, will be given by Middlebury College voice students, and their voice instructor, Miss Sandra Sliker, 4:15 p.m. Sunday April 27, in Mead Chapel.

The first part of the program will be a short recital of 16th and 17th Century English and Spanish songs, by senior Eric Lobenstine, tenor. Accompaniment for works by Dowland, Luis Milan, Thomas Morley, and Thomas Campion will be played by guitarist Joel Smith, and Ellen Fairchild, on the harpsichord.

The "Liebeslieder Waltzes" by Johannes Brahms for vocal quartet and piano, will be featured in the second part of the program. Soloists will include Joan Carpenter,soprano; Miss Sliker, contralto; Lobenstine, tenor, and Timothy Phelta, bass. The piano accompaniment will be played by Diana Egbers, of the Vermont Symphony Orchestra, and Emory Fanning, associate professor of music at Middlebury.

organ recital

Timothy Albrecht, organist, will give a recital at the Middlebury College Thursday Series program 4:15 p.m. Thursday April 24 in Mead Chapel.

His program, open to the public, draws from organ works spanning the period from the seventeenth century to the present, by composers Mozart, Durufle, and Guillou.

Mr. Albrecht served as organist and choir director here at Middlebury during the fall of 1973, while Emory Fanning was on leave. He has been studying keyboard instruments since the age of six. In 1968, he received a scholarship to Oberlin Music Conservatory and Oberlin College.

In 1972 Albrecht was first runner up in the American Guild of Organists' Ntional Competition Finals at Dallas, Texas, having previously placed first at both the local and regional levels.

storing

Herbert J. Storing, Professor of political science at the University of Chicago, will deliver a public lecture at 4:15 pm on Friday, May 2, in Dana Auditorium, entitled: **Critics of the Constitution: What Were the Anti-Federalists For?**

Professor Storing teaches courses in American Constitutional law, public administration, and American political thought. He has edited a collection of writings by Black Americans, entitled, **What Country Have I?**, edited and co--authored **Essays on the Scientific Study of Politics**, and has written on civil disobedience, American political parties and the Bureaucracy, Frederick Douglass, and Booker T. Washington.

He is currently working on a book on the political thought of black Americans, and his two volume edition of **The Complete Anti-Federalist** will be published by the University of Chicago Press late this year or early next year.

A sherry reception will follow the lecture in the Munroe Faculty Lounge. At 8:30 pm, again in Munroe, Professor Storing will entertain questions on the lecture as well as on other topics of American political thought and constitutional law.

Professor Storing's visit to Middlebury is sponsored by the Pre-Law Club and the Political Science Department.

walk for bristol

On Saturday, April 26 there will be a 25 mile benefit walk for the Bristol Summer Camp. It will begin at 10:00 A.M. on Procotr Terrace. Obtain a walk-card from Proctor Information Desk or Tom Plumb, Box 3199, get sponsors, and join the Walk-a-thon.

A sponsor is a relative, neighbor, friend, local businessman, or anyone who will pledge you a certain amount of money for every mile you walk. Obtain as many sponsors as you can from one cent up for every mile you walk. If you can't walk let Tom Plumb know if you can help out on the day of the walk. There will also be a pre-walk for those who can't go on the 26th or who are helping on the day of the walk.

bluegrass band

Yep, right here on campus on Friday and Saturday, May 2nd and 3rd: 15 hours of competition and cooking (bluegrass, fiddle, folk, ragtime, blues, boogie...) in the Chapel followed by a Winner's Concert. The traditional winners' Concert, on Saturday night at 8 in the Fieldhouse, will consist of an open stage, concert by the winners, and an all-night jam. Good times and perpetual boogie!

overseas card

Students planning overseas travel this summer should obtain an International Students Card. It saves lots of money. One should apply now for this summer. Send for application to :Council on International Exchange, 777 United Nations Plaza, New Yofk, New York, 10017.

After you receive your application you will need: a letter from the deans' Office certifying that you are a full time student, a photo, and $2.00.

science

Dr. David Menderson, a Professor of Geography at California State University, will present a lecture at Middlebury Thursday May 1. The lecture will take place in the Science Center, Room 117. The public is invited.

The topic of the lecture is "The History of Whaling."

classifieds

Will the student in Math-Ec Fall semester who borrowed Dick Hackett's text please return it to him. Gifford 203.

crazy, Crazy, CRAZY 'boutcho Hillcrest 29! (And that's not just horse chestnuts, neither.)

Stereo Systems - major brands, fast delivery, and advice. Cary Miller Box 3389 if needed.

Carlo thought he knew how to play ping-pong but after Jen's decisive victory on March 31, Amy knew better.

Lost: One cat. He name is Zucca. She's small, black and brown, 8 months old. She disappeared somewhere on Campus. Call 4835, 2 Franklin St. in Middlebury

Rats! and double Rats! To a good home (or homes) 5 fuzzy solid black or brown rat-lets. "Gnaw or never." See Jacquie

Are you selling your trunk? I'll buy it. Box C3641

Looking for a ride for two with knapsacks to Chicago, Denver or points west at the end of the school year. Will share expenses etc. Box 4048

Lost or Liberated: One Batman poster, last seen on the Chateau's second floor batroom. If found please tell me, Jacquie Phelan Box C3663

McD: Quoting you, "We're wired up differently."
Picasso

House two miles from Middlebury. Four bedrooms, two baths, Kitchen, living areas. Available Sept- June. 388-7027

April showers
Bring May flowers.
And April foxes
Fill Mail boxes.
But why do they
Use Sugar Smacks?
And paper clips?
And burnt matches?

summer camp needs help

By TOM PLUMB

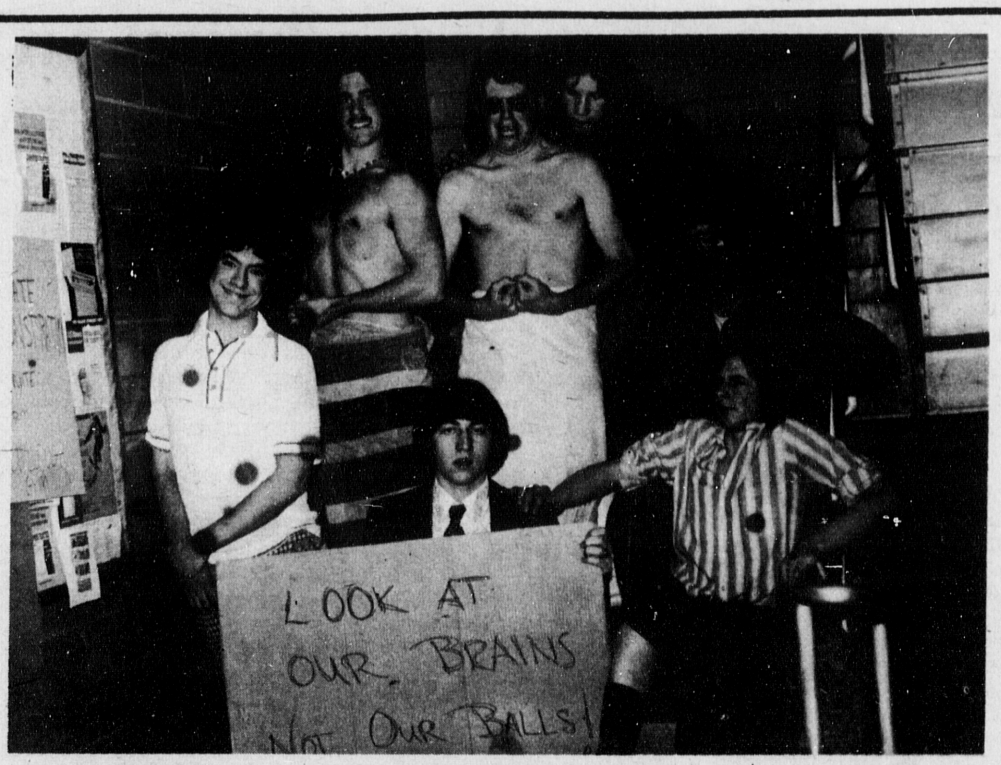
The Bristol Summer Camp Program is accepting applications for staff members until April 26. It is hiring three women and two men as counselors from July 7 to August 23 in Bristol. The program, originally conceived in 1969 by college students as a twice weekly schedule of activities, has since expanded each summer. Last summer it provided a 5-day week, 9 A.M.-3 P.M. program on the Bristol Recreation Field. The program ran for 6 weeks during July and August and enrolled thirty to forty local Bristol children.

The purpose of the Camp over the past 6 summers has been to create an instructive and enjoyable summer, free of charge, for 35 local children who otherwise would have no chance to go to camp. These children are not formally handicapped in any physical or mental sense. They are, however, limited by an environment which offers very few summer opportunities for children in the 10 to 14 year old range.

The Camp program is essentially anything we want to make it, within the limitations of our budget. The program is planned solely by the 6 staff members, who decide when and how time and money are to be spent.

Last year the camp program included the following activities: swimming (including instructional and recreational), art projects, carpentry, sewing, outdoor sports, hikes (easy day trips in the Green Mountains), trips to points of interest (last summer: tour of the dairy, Ft. Ticonderoga, Granby Zoo, Park Safari Africain, Bennington War Museum, Branbury Beach, etc.), simple science projects, and overnights in the Green Mountains.

Staff members consist of three women and three men. The women live in one home in Bristol, and the men in another. They do their own cooking at one of the homes and all eat dinner together each night, at which time much of the program planning is done. Weekends are generally free.



"Mr. Pits" Pageant. From left (clockwise) Tom Lathan (Second Runnerup), Tom Conant (Mr. Sex Appeal), Rob Race (First Runnerup), Jim Hipple (Most Humorous), Pete Ross (Talent) and --Mr. Pits himself- Grape Felsenthal. Holding sign is Paul Cody.

The program provides room and board for the staff if they live in the places provided, but there is no set salary for the summer. The program also pays for gas for staff cars. Whatever money is left over at the end of the seven weeks (one week is for planning) is split among the staff. Last summer this came to $260.

The Camp doesn't and can't think in terms of "work time" and "time off." There are many things to be done for the camp program and personal housekeeping outside of the 9-3 day.

Applications are available from Proctor Information Desk or Tom Plumb, Box 3199.

There are several things that the Camp needs. It needs: to borrow three small refrigerators for the Summer, to be given sports equipment and tools, five counselors (one must be a WSI), donations, cans, people to help man check points and to pick up stragglers on the day of the April 26 benefit walk, walk sponsors and walkers.

...presidential candidate

continued from p. 1

Trustees ten days notice and they do not ordinarily meet on week days. According to this scenario, action cannot be taken before May 3.

Dr. Robison has not said he will necessarily accept the position if it is offered.

A Wide and Varied Background

Dr. Robison received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in church history from Oxford and did graduate work at the Southwestern Theological Seminary. He received his B.A. from Baylor University in Louisiana.

Dr. Robison came to Bowdoin from Wesleyan University in 1970 where he was the Associate Provost for the Social Sciences and Lecturer in Public Affairs.

From 1966-1968, Dr. Robison served as Special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. Prior to his work at the State Department, Robison served with the Peace Corps for two years, attaining the position of Director of University Affairs.

Robison is an active Democrat who has been a member of the Assembly Caucus of Connecticut Democrats, as well as the international affairs committee of the Young Democrats of America. He is currently on the Brunswick Democratic Committee, and a consultant to the Institute of Life Insurance in New York.

He is an expert on foreign affairs and Soviet-American relations. **Time** magazine has also called Robison an "authority on intelligence operations in democratic societies," based upon his experience in both "operational and policy matters" under three successive Under Secretaries of State.

Last July, Robison co-chaired the United States delegation to the United States Soviet Conference in Easter Siberia, Russia. He has read a paper on large intelligence organizations in a democratic society at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. Robison has also read papers and attended numerous other conferences on foreign affairs in Washington, Florida, and the Soviet Union.

At Bowdoin, Dr. Robison teaches one seminar each semester. In the fall of this year, he taught "Secrecy: A Continuing Tension." His present seminar is "Soviet-American Relations in the Seventies." Dr. Robison has said that, if he is confirmed and accepts the presidency, he wishes to continue teaching. He also expressed his desire to continue some of the work he has been doing in the foreign affairs field.

Dr. Robison, who will be 39 next month, is also a Baptist minister. He is married and has three children.

.....

The Chairman of the Search Committee, Trustee Arnold LaForce, through Mr. Miner, requested that the **Campus** and **WRMC-FM** not publish a story mentioning the candidate by name or identifying in any way, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid "embarassment" to the candidate and the College. Dr. Robison, however, okayed publication of his name and institutional affiliation.

...global solutions

continued from p. 1

one pound of fertilizer brings an initial yield of 27 pounds of increased output, it brings only four to five pounds of increased output in the United States.

By contrast, many developing countries have both the potential land and, not having used large amounts of fertilizer, the potential for an increased yield at low cost. Poor organization, technical problems, and inadequate financing are their only major obstacles. Yet, said Mr. Grant, the benefits to be accrued in overcoming these problems are substantial. If the 500 million ton increase in food production required is produced in the developed countries, it will be done at a cost the poor nations can no longer afford.

A developing country such as India has the labor and a potential per acre yield more than double that of the United States, Grant continued. Modern American farming methods will be neither necessary or desirable. Using a small farm system and the labor intensive approach suitable to her dense population, India could produce higher per acre yields than the United States at lower costs.

While helping to solve the food crisis, India could also improve conditions in her own country, particularly in the areas of unemployment, income distribution, and limited populatio growth.

The Problem of Fertilizer

In the area of fertilizer, as in food, the world will have to look to new sources of supply. With increases in the cost of oil and transportation, the most sensible ares for the development of new plants will be the developing countries. According to Mr. Grant, OPEC countries wastefully flare natural gas that could be used for fertilizer production.

Admittedly, multinational companies do not want to build fertilizer plants in countries where they may be nationalized. Yet, the price of oil and the increased demand have sent fertilizer prices skyrocketing. Again, the countries that most need the fertilizer cannot afford to pay the increased prices.

Solutions exist if nations can be induced to collaborate, according to Grant.

There is much the same situation in the energy field. Increased demand, due largley to increased affluence, has turned the oil market from a buyers' market into a sellers' one, said Grant. Additional oil is available, but it can be obtained at reasonable prices only if countries change the way they respond to demand.

Important Consequences

One of the most important consequences Mr. Grant sees of the current scarcities has been the affluent countries' reactions. Increased scarcity highlights our increased interdependence. What one nation consumes is what another cannot. In 1973 and '74 the world's richest billion people have been eating more, donating less aid, and exporting less fertilizer, while the world's poorest billion people have been eating proportionately less and starving.

Those countries that need the food most, that could produce the highest yield per acre with fertilizer, have been cut off for the rich's benefit. The allocation of scarce food stuffs can no longer be left to the marketplace, stated Mr. Grant. The world's poorest people spend 80% of their income on food. When prices double, they starve. Americans refuse to recognize that fact, and give less aid and fertilizer to the poorest countries. This has led to the death of "possibly a million people."

Mr. Grant sees the events of the past few years as the beginning of a new interdependent age which requires the development of new institutions and responses. The problems can be solved only if we look for new answers. "We are learning that the limits to growth are less the physical constraints of finite supply and more the institutional and technological changes that are required if rapid growth is to be sustained." We will have to look to new means of production and distribution, and new patterns of consumption. Americans can no longer look to regional solutions of what are clearly global problems. The rich can no longer live at the expense of the poor.

The World Food Conference indicates to Mr. Grant a possibility that nations are ready to treat problems on a global scale. Establishing among other things a World Food Council, a consultative group on food production and investment, and agricultural development fund, and improved policies for creating food aid and a world reserve, the Conference took the first step towards solving our problems. More is required, but Mr. Grant believes we are beginning to "get the right rhetoric." The American government has begun to see the type of approach that will be required. It is up to the American people to make it good politics for their leaders to continue such an approach.

wieand on o'brien on hegel

O'Brien: **Hegel on Reason and History: A Contemporary Interpretation**. University of Chicago Press, 1975. 188 pages.

By JEFF WIEAND

Dean O'Brien is probably right in saying that the reason that Hegel's **Philosophy of History** is well known is that it has a readability quotient several times higher than just about everything else that Hegel wrote, was supposed to have written, or was supposed to have said. But the **Philosophy of History** may be difficult just because it looks easy, or relatively easy, anyway. The commentator may have to be just as concerned with what Hegel did not mean, as with what he did.

As the title suggests, O'Brien's book is about the German text of the long introductin of Hegel's **Lectures on the Philosophy of History**. The introduction was constructed out of manuscript materials and student notes by Hohannes Hoffmeister, who called the thing "Die Vernunft in der Geschichte." (Hartman's **Reason in History** is partially a translation of Hoffmeister.) O'Brien argues that the structure of the text is dialectical, that it is grounded in certain Aristotelian categories, and that one can understand it better if one has a copy of **Phenomenology** handy. (B.T. Wilkins, in his recent book on the **Philosophy of History**, gets a lot of interpretive mileage out of the **Logic**.

Hegel begins the **Philosophy of History** with a discussion of different kinds of history. Wilkins claims that there is a progression in this discussion from Original History to World Philosophical History. But O'Brien's argument in Chapter Two (which was published as a journal article several years before Wilkins' book appeared) reveals that the intricacies of this progression are dialectical.

The bulk of the book is concerned with the way in which Hegel intends "reason" to be the substance, power, material, and form of history. For O'Brien, this means that the rationality of history must be comprehended by the conceptual structure provided by Aristotle's doctrine of the four causes. History is at the same time the "history of historical consciousness." It is the temporal dimension of the consciousness of human freedom.

Not every historical epoch, not everything that ever happened will be relevant to this story, but only those historical situations which are based on certain views of freedom and embody certain kinds of relationships between men.

Hegel's history is obviously not the story of chance events. There could be no history of such events. But according to O'Brien, neither is there a "natural" principle of historical change—history is **not** the realization of, or the subordination to, a natural essence or universal. History is made by human volition and carries with it the possibility of genuine novelty. Here we begin to see the central theme of O'Brien's commentary: Hegel is not interested in forms, essences, universals, and abstractions.

He is preoccupied with **concrete** universals—with particulars, yet not particulars merely as instantiations of universals, but filled-in, fleshed-out, determinate particulars, in short: **individuals**. (Hegel writes in a very unHegelian essay, "Who Thinks Abstractly?" "This is abstract thinking: to see nothing in the murderer except the abstract fact that he is a murderer.") Thus history is concerned with the individual men in well-defined historical contexts.

This is the origin of Hegel's distinction between "reason in history" and "understanding in history." Understanding ignores the content that makes historical particulars significant. To use O'Brien's example, one cannot simply subsume Greek mythology and early Christianity under the concept "religion" and expect to understand, for example, how they function in their cultures and how one might constitute an advance over the other.

It follows that history will be the history of individuals—of particular cultures and particular men who are driven by passions to change the course of events. O'Brien suggests that the form of knowledge appropriate to history is phenomoenology.

If the aim of history is self-consciousness (the consciousness of human freedom), we shall want to know just how history brings self-consciousness about. O'Brien holds that self-consciousness is not generated by knowledge, which only reveals the object, but by desire. The aim of desiring consciousness is the possession of the freedom of the other **qua** individual. "The desiring consciousness, then, does not want the fulfillment of any natural end—natral ends which simply lead consciousness back into the repetitive cycle of nature; desiring consciousness now wants a quite nonnatural end—recognition by the other, honor or prestige."

The end is nonnatural becaus the object of the desire is itself nonnatural: I desire to possess the freedom of the othe **qua** free, rational, human other, in short, "the consciousness of the other rational being."

By linking the "desiring consciousness" of the **Phenomenology** to the "passion" which characterizes world-historical individuals, O'Brien can show that indeed the desire to possess the freedom of the other is the efficient cause of hsitorical progress. "Passion is the origin of self, since it is desire which calls the abstract cognitive intellect into awareness...The passion which moves history is a passion to possess the freedom of others."

There is an instability in the self-consciousness produced by my confrontation with the other. (As I possess the freedom of someone, he is, just to that extent, no longer free.) The confrontation, says O'Brien, must be **made** to work, and this happens in the state. History is the working out of the contradiction between the partial freedoms of individuals and the "entire social matrix" which forms a "spirituatl indificual." Thus the Oriental despot "can only be **recognized** by other rational beings, not by animals." Oriental society is caught in the contradiction between freedom and dominance, and consequently breaks apart.

Historical progress is therefore attributed to the instability of the consciousness of historical epochs. "Once a belief in free individuals arises in human society this belief inevitably determines a certain line of action leading to the realization of that belief in the political structure." Human self-consciousness is **created** (and not actualized) in the process; thus historical inevitability is not natural necessity. It is the story of the outcomes of certain beliefs and desires. World historical cultures pass away because their social reality contradicts the substance of these beliefs and unstable desires. "It is the very gestures of reason and freedom that are the culture creators which carry with them the seeds of destruction."

History is over when "the self-consciousness of the individual and the self-consciousness of the society become one." A precondition is that the individual find his freedom objectified in the Constitution. Since the Constitution itself is "impersonal, abstract, and faceless," the state must be epitimized by a monarch: The citizen "needs and desires a **person** in whom he can affirm his **person**."

There is, of course, much in O'Brien's book that I haven't touched on. Fortunately, the book is readable, filled with analogies, and uncluttered with Hegelian terminology. This is not always the case with Hegel commentaries. I think it's a fine book, and I recommend it to anyone who is interested in the **Philosophy of History**.

...ec ceilings

continued from p. 1

nor could we know for sure if we were being understood."

Smith compares the technical complexity of economics with mathematics. "There's a lot you have to unravel for the student," he said, "We want to guarantee the student a well-taught course of Middlebury quality, so we agreed to try and limit class size."

Ms. Schneider said she thinks "its pretty obvious the smaller the class, the better it normally goes. When you have 80 papers to grade at a shot, it's just zap, zap, kids. Right or wrong. There's no way you can write meaningful comments. It's unfortunate for the kids when that happens. I think we're justified in limiting."

Intro Courses also Cut

The Economics department will also cut back its 100 level introductory courses from eight sections of 35 students each to six. This is pending as yet undeclared Curriculum Committee approval.

Department Chairman David Smith said the switch was settled last fall with Dean Turner and verbally reaffirmed this spring with Dean O'Brien. O'Brien said he could not recall any conversation about enrollment ceilings, adding, "because I don't remember it doesn't mean it didn't happen. I don't remember lots of things people tell me."

Smith is sure his department's decision will be effected, regardless of the apparent communications breakdown with Old Chapel. O'Brien says he has no official record of the request for a limit and, "this certainly needs some official confirmation somewhere along the line."

Smith seems confident he can unravel the red tape before registration. If he does, there will be a total of 70 less spaces open per semester in baby economics.

"We're not wild about limits," said Smith's colleague John Craven, "but there seems to be no alternative." Total enrollment in economics has skyrocketed from 318 to 704 students over the past five years with no addition to staff.

Fifty percent of the department's total teaching time has been devoted to introductory courses. They teach 17 units altogether and eight have been Contemporary Economic Problems (150 and 155). "We have about 115 majors and half our academic time was taken by freshmen," said Smith. "We felt we were not taking adequate care of our majors."

Hence, the decision came to cut back to three sections each of 150 (Macro) and 155 (Micro). This frees up two units of teaching time which will be used to expand opportunities in upper-level courses for department majors.

"We aren't denying anybody the opportunity to major in economics," Smith said. He explained, "Even if a freshman were by chance excluded his whole first year, he would still have six semesters in which to take the ten courses required for the major. I don't think that's unreasonable."

The Chairman said he has requested an additional professor for the last three years in order to accomodate the upsurge in interest in economics. "We got caught in the freeze on the size of the faculty," he said.

Craven said, "We can't be expected to add to or diminish the staff everytime a swing in student interest takes place. Student body preferences change. The recession has generated more interest in economics. Each department on the receiving end of a swing has to make adjustments. We'd like to be of maximum service to the students but we're also trying to offer a decent major. It's almost impossible given the concentration of staff effort in introductory courses."

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...smoking laws

continued from p 2

students. Studio art students make so many requests to be able to take over 14 courses in the department that the Administration gave blanket permission for students to take up to 18. He felt that if the motion were defeated, the limit would have to return to the legal 14.

AllEducational Council motions passed.

No Faculty Decrease

President Armstrong spoke of the state of the College's finances. He said the College is expecting that income will exceed expenditures this year by a "safe amount." He estimated that the College was in a good position for next year.

Although it must close a half-million dollar gap to operate on a balanced budget, he said salaries will increase. "The good word is that there are increases next year and the faculty will continue at its present size."

"The primary mission of the College is teaching and learning," Armstrong stated, thus the faculty would be the last part of the College to feel the crunch. The College is trying to reduce fuel and food costs.

Armstrong mentioned the new financial aid plan for faculty and staff children, which would replace the cash grant program with a comprehensive financial aid program. He noted the "sensitivity" of this matter, which touches on " historical educational expectations."

This problem needs to be settled "agreeably and viably" said the President, and he has "no wish or intent to rush a decision." He did not mind if it was not settled under his administration.

Armstrong held that grants are privileges rather than College commitments and can be legally altered.

The Trustees have approved the new tenure regulations, said Armstrong. Legal counsel has also approved them, subject to minor clarifications. Armstrong said there were legally "no reservations with regard to the substance of the document and its relationship to the law."

Onetime Dean of the Faculty here, Richard Turner, is now "crowned" as President of Grinnell College, said Armstrong.

A New President

Reporting for the Search Committee, Professor Kimberly Sparks (German) announced, "We certainly will know who will be our next President by May of this year." The candidate is now being presented to the Board.

Elections to the Faculty Council were held. There was a run-off between Professors Peterson and Sparks to serve on the Senior Faculty Council next year with George Saul (Biology) and John Craven (Economics). Stanley Bates (Philosophy) was chosen over Michael Claudon (Economics) to serve on the Faculty Council with Murray Dry (Political Science) and Michael Olinick (Mathematics).

Peterson reported for the Conference Committee. They discussed the cash grant program, and recommended the return to the free tuition program which was in effect before the introduction of the Comprehensive Fee. The sense was that the faculty would not mind the burden of a few extra students. They also recommended that consideration of the proposal be slowed.

Four clarifications to the Tenure document, recommended by legal counsel, passed without discussion.

Dean O'Brien announced a change in the calendar for next year. Winter Term will begin Wednesday, January 7 and end on Friday, February 6.

O'Brien also announced that the Curriculum Committee has discussed Winter Term, and, as was agreed, will reintroduce the Core Course legislation in May for approval. He expected a move to eliminate reading groups at that time.

...discrimination

continued from p. 7

Perhaps the most tell-tale piece of evidence in Joan Peters' favor is the grading in the Student Course Evaluation Guide. She consistently logged marks between 3.9 and 4.1, higher than the average marks given to tenured faculty members.

In the face of the facts, Mr. Littlefield was quoted in an April 1973 issue of the **Campus** as saying the decision about her reappointment was based on "observation and student opinion." A committee of students majoring in English had turned in a report which was rumored to be favorable to Ms. Peters but this could not be substantiated since the report is classified as "confidential." The same **Campus** article cited the drawbacks in Peters' ability which lead to her nonreappointment as the following: "inadequate performance in upper level courses," "inferior lecturer; vague critical assumptions," "inadequate examiner's skills."

The contradictions cried out to me. Who determined her a poor lecturer? "I can't say that I or one of my colleagues ever sat in on one of her lectures," Littlefield told me. "It is hard to find time with conflicting schedules, and is not the method of evaluation we like to use." Is Joan Peters a substandard examiner? What was the official student opinion and was it truly taken into consideration?

In pursuit of answers to these questions, I was directed by both Old Cahpel and Joan Peters, both of whom declined any comment, to their reshective lawyers. A woman by the name of Karen MacAndrew is handling the cas dor the College's firm, Dinse, Allen and Edman of Burlington. Ten phone calls proved ineffective in attaining information as to the stand the College will take in the case and when it will go to court.

"Probably in a few weeks" has been the standard answer for the last few weeks, which leads to speculation by many that the College feels it would be advantageous to put the trial off until the summer when no one is around.

Likewise, David Curtis, Peters' lawyer, also of Burlington has been difficult to reach. On April 1, after several phone calls I was promised a letter, answering ten of my questions, but a reply has yet to come.

Mr. Littlefield is indeed accurate when he speaks of a tradition at Middlebury by which young instructors arrive, stay for a while and thenare asked to leave. It all makes for a more active academic atmosphere, supposedly. This tradition has been advanced by women in the English department.

In 1971, Madelon Gohlke from Yale was not reappointed, and in 1973, Joan Peters. And in 1975, we learn that Judith McDaniel, also an English instrucor, is pending her last days here. The tradition reads 1, 3, 5, so far.

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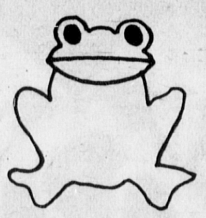

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...letters

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ministrators, students, and faculty all steer by the imperatives revealed through our own situations; we all, when pushed, express these values in educational terms; and we are all inclined, at those times when our views are not or, it seems, even recogized, to attribute madness and vice to the rest of our institutional world.

The counter to this kind of breakdown of trust does not lie in revised committee structures, but in a common attempt to speak directly to our concerns for the College. We must at least try to make ourselves understood, to keep disagreement from subsiding into bruised silence. It is for these reasons that I value such efforts as President Armstrong's recent discussion of the budget with small faculty groups and the probing articles in the **Campus** by Richard McKeon and Peter Wallace. These are also the reasons why I want to make as extended a response as this to those aricles.

Up to this point, my letter has spoken in the bland terms of our common heritage, the liberal imagination. Lest I simply skip off the page leaving a trail of sunshine, I would like to close by speaking directly to the earlier article's discussion of class size. From my point of view, Middlebury already is at a crisis in this regard. Numbers of my advisees of former students from Freshman English have complained to me of the fact that, as Sophomores, they discover a world of upper-division courses where from thirty to forty in a class seems the norm.

The case seems especially bad in such popular areas as Americn History. These students are disappointed, with what seems to me very good reason. For, although lecture courses can be quite useful, I believe that the curriculum at a college such as ours must be geared primarily to classes of twenty and fewer if we are to fulfill our promise for liberal arts education according to individual needs and capabilities.A regular program of notetaking in a large auditorium suggests strongly to students that they are rather unimportant factors in their own education and have, individually , little responsibility for the success of the class as an intellectual community. Good students and good teachers work to avoid this effect of passivity, but another problem remains even in the face of such efforts: too few students in these big classes have the regular incentive to express themselves orally, and hence to gain facility in such expression.

In short, it seemsto me we already are in needof more faculty, and perhaps of a system for better distribution among classes as well. If further budget stringencies become necessary, we must not, at all costs, assume that a **rise** in average class size is an acceptable option. In this matter our educational character is at stake. Such areas as intercollegiate athletics, dining-hall arrangements, and college property holdings should all be carefully reconsidered before moving toward further limitation of our ability to build our curriculum around the seminar format.

I hope that this letter speaks strongly enough to my concern for this issue to make a real contribution to dialogue on the subject, and thus partially meet my responsibility to work for significant communication within the college. Which brings me back to where I started.

John C. Elder

More Overcrowding

To the Editor:

According to President Armstrong, there is no overcrowding at Middlebury College. He supports this statement by citing the statistics that there are 93 classes which have enrollments of under 20 and 9 classes of over 100 students.

What these statistics don't show is where the problem of overcrowding does exist and poses a serious threat to our education. The problem of overcrowding is not so much at the extremes of enrollments. Rather, it falls within the range of class size from 20 to 100 students where the crisis is apparent.

Most professors agree that 20 students or less is the optimal class size for any real discussion. After 20, the ability of the students to have any meaningful dialogue with the professor rapidly decreases. After a class reaches 30 or 40 the numbers become irrelevant. That vital opportunity for discussion has been lost.

Within several departments at Middlebury classes tend to be between 20 and 100 students. To demonstrate the severity of the problem I will cite the most recent enrollments in various departments.

In the American Literature department, beyond the Freshman writing courses which must be below 20, there are 9 courses out of 11 with an enrollment of above 20. One of the 400 level courses has 73 enrolled. The Art department is not much better. Ten out of 14 classes have over 20 students with half of these classes having over 40.

In Biology, five out of seven classes are over 20 with the smallest 300 level course having 55 students. In the Economics department, 11 out of 17 classes have over 30 students enrolled.

The situation in the Geography department is also severe. Four of the 6 courses offered have over 38 students. In the History Department the problem is appalling. Nine out of 12 classes are over 40 and two 300 level courses have enrollments of 181 and 100 students.

Other departments are also overcrowded and suffer from overburdened teaching loads under which these departments labor. The full extent of the crisis is not realized until one sees the class listing for every department. Then it becomes clear that class after class has 30, 40, and up through 100 students enrolled in it.

There is one certainty in all of these depressing figures. A solution must be found to deal with the overburdened departments. Once students realize that small classes are no longer a fact within several departments at Middlebury, then it is time for concern.

Classes will not be getting smaller. The student with a 100 levelclass which has 40 in it may very well have more in his 300 level course.

Students, faculty, and administration will have an opportunity to voice their concern over the issue of overcrowding at the panel discussion on April 30 at 4pm in Munroe Faculty Lounge. The College community can demonstrate their concern for quality education.

Finally the issue comes down to two choices. Either we demand quality in our education or we must be content with imminent mediocrity.

Richard McKeon

Barber Shop Or Music Library?

To the Editor:

The Music Library is a place where people go to listen to records and hopefully improve their minds. The Music Library staff, however, seems for some strange reason bent on interfering with this activity. Although I am not a Music major, I do take music courses, and as a result spend a lot of time in the library. This letter is not meant to be an invective against specific people, but merely a questioning of the policy under which the library is run, combined with a few suggestions which might improve the situation. If you don't think the problem is serious, you haven't been using the library recently.

the library is evidently poor, the constant cigarette smoking makes a trip to the turntables a rather stuffy and uncomfortable experience, besides the fact that smoke dirties the record surfaces. Perhaps a no-smoking rule would help?

Second, there is usually a loud converstation going on between members of the staff, which, believe it or not, can be heard while wearing headphones. Don't people know how to whisper? The time used for gossip could easily be filled by reshelving books, some of which have been on the reshelving shelf for two weeks.

Third, I was not aware that the head Music Librarian was being paid to give haircuts, expecially to the person working behind the desk. Nevertheless, this is what I saw happening on a recent afternoon. Not only does this activity waste time, but it also maks it difficult for those who might (heaven forbid) want to take out a record

In all fairness, is this any way to run a library?

David Foss

A Noble Soul

To the Editor:

In the midst of the recent rantings published on this page some have assailed the lack of "community" here at Middlebury. This evening's (April 3) blackout (which some accuse EQ of masterminding) served as a proof that in some noble souls, a true feeling of community (one might even say heroism) exists.

This evening, one young WASP male (and, need I add, rising star of the history department) was poring over his copy of **The Enduring Hemingway** when things went dark. (Actually, he was so engrossed that, after the lights went out, he read another two pages of **In Our Time** before realizing that something had happened).

Once struck by the reality of this darkness he grabbed hat, coat, and flashlight and dashed from his comfortable room to the library, where he led the evacuation of 140 stranded students.

That accomplished, he left before the horde had a chance to thank him, leaving only a silver bullet. He then proceded to tour the campus, making sure that none of his KDR brothers were experiencing undue distress.

Such a virtuous action deserves the praise of the entire college. Indeed, if this individual's example were to take hold in all our hearts, Middlebury would become as true a Camelot as Hyannis Port was in 1961-63.

Karl Miran

P.S. The individual was not myself. I may be crass enough to glorify myself in public, but I didn't do it—this time.

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weather stalls netmen

By BILL QUIGLEY

Due to poor weather conditions, two of the three opening matches (Clarkson and a dual match with Amherst and Bowdoin) for the varsity tennis team have been cancelled.

The team's opening match with UVM on April 3, however, was played as scheduled (in the indoor facilities at Fletcher Field House) despite the heavy snowstorm. UVM, the current Yankee Conference Champions, won the match, 7-2. Sophomore captain John Dana, playing at number five position, won his match in straight sets, while the third doubles team, Steve Proctor and Pete Bostwick, gave Middlebury its second win. The Middlebury netmen have another shot at the Yankee Conference Champions on April 23.

Although the team is young (five of the six singles players are underclassmen), Coach Mickey Heinecken is confident that they will improve as the season progresses. The number one spot is filled by freshman Steve Pass, while the number four and six spots are filled by two other freshmen, Judd Anderson and Court Chitton, respectively. Two sophomores, Steve Fier and Captain John Dana, are playing number two and number five, while Randy Stern, the lone senior in the lineup, is playing at the number three spot.

The Panther netmen face a tough schedule this season, including the New Englands, which will be held here at Middlebury on the weekend of May 2 and 3.

varsity lacrosse

Midd lacrosse men have undergone a frustrating series of ups and downs to emerge from their early season with a 2-3 record. The downs include a particularly disheartening opening loss at Wesleyan, 10-8, in the second overtime period. A 6-2 defeat followed at the hands of otherwise unsuccessful Boston State, whose hot goalie baffled Midd shooters with 25 spectacular saves. A 6-4 upset of top-ranked Bowdoin provided the Panthers with the most dramatic "up" of their young season, capping the spring road trip. The momentum carried them past an aggressive Springfield team, 17-10, in their single home game to date, but failed them last Saturday at Amherst in a puzzling 10-7 loss.

Coach Pfeiffer's new "run and gun" offense, analogous to the Boston Celtic style, at first appeared capable of carrying the Panthers past Wesleyan as one of Middlebury's talented freshmen, Duane Ford of Holderness, gunned in three goals to provide an early edge. The Panthers, however, playing outdoors on a grass surface, an opportunity unexperienced in Vermont March, lacked the sharpness to sustain the lead. Committing 12 minutes in penalties, at times playing two men down, Middlebury offered too many opportunities. The Cardinals caught up, scoring on three power plays, and overtook the Midd men with two goals in the second of the 5-minute overtime periods.

Road trip conditions provided upsetting distractions when the Panthers took on Boston State at a public playground in Boston. Among the distractions was the fact that one team member's automobile was vandalized. Meanwhile, the Panthers outshot their opponents 35-16, only to undergo severe coitus interruptus as State's All-American candidate John Yaeger turned in some hypnotic saves. Yaeger repeatedly stopped Panther shooters in one on one situations and shut out Middlebury's ten power plays.

Satisfaction finally arrived in a hard-fought Bowdoin game as Middlebury snapped Bowdoin's 13 game streak with a superlative defensive effort. Goalie Bill Kuharich took a page from Yaeger's book making some spectacular saves and firing passes to initiate the fast break game Middlebury is trying to develop. Once again freshmen helped the cause. Mike Wheeler contributed two important goals on attack, while Roy Heffernan put forth an impressive effort at midfield. Sam Cunningham, a recently converted Middie, played a key role in defense by shutting out Bowdoin's high scoring Charlie Corie, an attackman threatening for ECAC honors.

Buoyed by that victory and enjoying the luxury of a home game, the Panthers came up with a 7-goal fourth quarter to overcome Springfield. In a sloppy, slam-bang affair the two teams unleashed a total of 72 shots in the 17-10 game. The Midd power play turned in four of the scores, while another four came from an eagerly anticipated explosion by junior attackman Pierre Boucher.

Boucher's Springfield display had a high price tag, however, as a kidney injury benched him for the trip to Amherst. The veteran had anchored the attack throughout the opening games, and his loss combined with some defensive lapses to take away the edge in the 10-7 game. Boucher was scheduled to return for yesterday's contest at Dartmouth. The game may be offset, however, by a shoulder injury to team captain Mike Mulligan. Mulligan seemed to be finding the scoring touch lately, but he was a doubtful starter yesterday.

sports notes

Pentkowski Awarded NCAA Scholarship

College News Service— Middlebury College's outstanding super-athlete, David H. Pentkowski, of Proctor, Vt., has been awarded an NCAA $1000 Post Graduate Scholarship, it was announced today by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Middlebury senior, who set a basketball career scoring mark at the Vermont college in leading his team to a record breaking 17-8 season this year, was one of only 15 basketball players honored in the country and one of only three in Division III. Posting a 3.3 scholastic average on a scale of 4, he is the first Middlebury student to win the prestigious national scholarship since the establishment of the program in 1964.

Pentkowski, a brilliant 6-0 guard for the past four years on Middlebury basketball teams which have posted a combined 56-38 record, joins a select group of scholar-athletes such as Kentucky's Robert F. Guyette and Indiana University's Steven M. Green receiving the NCAA scholarship. The only other New England player selected was Paul C. Brennan of Assumption College.

"It is seldom that a young athlete from a smaller New England college is so honored," his coach, G. Thomas Lawson said. "The award is indicative of the type of person David is and provides fitting recognition for his achievements both in the classroom and on the athletic field."

One of his professors pointed out that Pentkowski's academic work reflects some of the same virtues he exhibited every time he went out on the court or field, namely concentration, and total investment of energy and ability. His teacher pointed out that the senior was one of the hardest working students he ever had, and one who attained among the highest marks awarded in his courses.

The playmaker of the team, Pentkowski scored a total of 1,131 points in four years to break the Middlebury career scoring mark which stood for 15 years. His 110 assists during the 1974-75 campaign is also a record. He wound up his last season second in scoring with 335 points for a 13.4 average.

Nordic Director

College News Service—Dennis A. Daly, 25, of Avon, Conn., has been named to the physical education and coaching staff at Middlebury College effective September 1, it was announced this week by Athletic Director Richard A. Colman, Jr.

Daly, who served as a football assistant at Middlebury in 1973, has been appointed head coach of varsity lacrosse, assistant coach in football and hockey, and an instructor of physical education. He replaces Robert Pfeiffer, who has resigned to accept a post in education in Maine.

"We feel we have a top flight young person joining our staff," Athletic Director Colman said. "His philosophy is in tune with the type of quality, small college athletic program we subscribe to at Middlebury."

Head football coach Mickey Heinecken, who worked with Daly at the University of Delaware and brought him to Middlebury as a member of his staff in 1973, said, "Dennis exhibited real ability to work with young men. He has a tremendous amount of experience at a number of coaching levels."

New Coach

College News Service—Middlebury College ski coach John F. Bower, the first American to win an international nordic combined title, has been named Nordic program director of the U.S. National Ski Team, it was announced today from the team's national headquarters in Park City, Utah.

The 34-year old former nordic skier, who has coached Middlebury teams to two Eastern titles and top finishes in the last five NCAA meets, has submitted his resignation to the Vermont College and will assume the national post on May 1. He replaces Jim Belfanz as the program administrator.

In accepting the post the former Olympian said, "I look forward to contributing something to the National program which carried me for eight years of competition. However, I regret leaving many friends at Middlebury where my long association has been an especially rewarding one."

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